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17 March 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2376

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AL-QADHDHAFI'S INTENTIONS IN CHAD SET FORTH

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 6-12 Dec 80 pp 24-27

[Article by Haykal al-Ra'i: "Why Does al-Qadhdhafi Want To Control Chad?"]

[Text] Libya interfered in the Frolinat Front and divided it into six organizations.
Tripoli's ambitions in N'Djamena: 114,000 square kilometers rich in oil and uranium.

After the world had almost forgotten that a civil war has been ongoing in Chad for 8 months and that during this short period of time the war had claimed more than 6,000 victims, Chad has once again returned to the forefront of events. The head of Chad's temporary interim government, Weddeye Goukouni asked Libyan president Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to help him establish peace in his state, regain power and put an end to the rebellion of his defense minister, Hissein Habre. Col al-Qadhdhafi did not delay in responding to the request. He placed his huge military arsenal at the disposal of the forces of Weddeye and his allies, and this changed all the given factors of the Chad war. It moved the government's forces from a position of weakness that was close to defeat to a position of power. Statements began to be made about extirpating Habre's forces and "liquidating him physically." What are the reasons that impelled Libya to enter the Chad war? What are the consequences of that? What effects will this have on the African countries surrounding Chad?

It is not possible to understand the reasons behind the sudden Libyan interest in settling the war that is being fought in Chad without going back to the relationship that existed between the Libyan revolution, on the one hand, and the Frolinat Front, on the other. Frolinat was fighting against the regime of Chad's former president Francois Tombalbaye. Before the French left Chad under the atmosphere of the independent spirit that was prevalent in the African continent in the early sixties, they turned power over to Tombalbaye, one of the leaders of southern Chad. Tombalbaye distributed authority and the principal administrative positions to his relatives and supporters and ignored large segments of the population. This situation created a strong campaign of opposition against his regime. In view of the fact that the conflict

between the population of the north--the Toubou tribes--and the population of the south--the Saras--was becoming more profound, the leaders of the north organized the Frolinat Organization or the Chad National Liberation Front on 22 June 1966. The front began launching armed attacks on Chad's regular forces and calling for the overthrow of Tombalbaye's regime. To strengthen his authority Chad's president relied on help from France which was unstinting in sending him weapons and advisers because of the close ties between France and its former colony.

When Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi came to power in Tripoli, the Frolinat Front found him to be a strong ally on whom it could depend in its opposition to the soldiers of Tombalbaye and their French allies. Thanks to the advanced Soviet weapons that the Frolinat Front was able to obtain from the Libyans, it was able to achieve significant victories between 1969 and 1974. These victories allowed the front to extend its control over a large part of the northern areas where it established a civilian administration under its authority. It was not that Libya had no objectives behind offering weapons to the Frolinat Front: Col al-Qadhdhafi did try to profit from the front's leaders. The first division in the Frolinat occurred in 1975 after its leaders met with the Libyan president. As a result of the fact that some leaders of the organization refused to support al-Qadhdhafi's foreign policy, the Libyan government decided to take away the passports of the Frolinat Front members who were living in Libya and to prevent them from traveling abroad. In 1976 the division within the organization became more profound, and new trends emerged. The single organization became six organizations.

Chad's president Tombalbaye tried to take advantage of the division and fragmentation in the Frolinat Front. He clung to power, and he increased his repression of the opposition. This forced Paris to plan a military coup against him on 13 April 1975. As a result of the coup the army took over power, and Felix Malloum became president. Secret negotiations began after this coup, with the French giving their blessing to the participation of the Frolinat in government. However, the harmony between the leaders of this organization and the countries surrounding Chad--Libya, Sudan and Algeria--and the different nature of these countries' relationship with Paris, which had the principal interest in solving the Chad crisis, did not permit the establishment of a quick solution to the crisis. Libya took advantage of the intricacies of the situation in Chad to achieve the old dream of annexing part of Chad's territory--the region that is known as Aozou. On 29 June during a meeting of the Organization of African Unity Chad's minister of foreign affairs announced that Libyan troops had entered the northern region of his country and occupied it. The area of this region is 114,000 square kilometers. Al-Qadhdhafi had based his step on a verbal agreement between France and Italy to amend the borders between Chad and Libya. Negotiations [preceding] that agreement had been concluded on 25 January 1935. Libya's occupation of this region, which is rich in oil and uranium, led to the suspension of relations between the two countries. On 8 February 1978 Chad filed a complaint with the UN Security Council against "Libya's aggressions" against

its territory. Algeria, Mali and Niger tried to intervene to solve the crisis, but they failed. However, Col al-Qadhdhafi made peace with the government of Chad when he expressed his willingness on 19 February 1978 to mediate between the government and the opposition. Gen Malloum approved the Libyan mediation and then visited Libya where he met with al-Qadhdhafi in the presence of Nigeria's president and a representative of the Sudanese government. At the end of the meeting everybody agreed that a meeting between representatives of the government and representatives of the Frolinat should be held. The Libyan president also announced that "he will order Weddeye Goukouni, the leader of the strongest Frolinat faction to cease fire." But Weddeye declared that the Sabha resolutions did not concern him and that he was not taking orders from anybody. However, as a result of Libyan presssure, he did agree to a cease-fire which did not last long because of the disparity in points of view between Tripoli and N'Djamena. On 19 and 20 May 1978 the Frolinat forces launched two major attacks against the forces of the government for the purpose of approaching the capital since such an approach would give Weddeye a trump card to use in his negotiations. But the forces of the government repelled both attacks with the help of French forces which used their airplanes in the battle.

Direct Confrontation

Following these battles, which placed the French army and the rebels of the Frolinat Front in direct confrontation with each other, mediation efforts between Paris and Tripoli became vigorous out of fear of a major confrontation and to avoid any embarrassment to the parties that were disputing with each other. As a result of the pressures, President Malloum began to think of a peaceful solution to Chad's crisis that would be based on appointing one of the leaders of the opposition to the position of prime minister. President Malloum chose Hissein Habre who was responsible for the armed forces of the north, one of the branches of the Frolinat. In view of the Libyan-Egyptian dispute Habre accepted the mission after Egypt and Sudan put a lot of pressure on him. Habre's acceptance of the prime minister's position was an indication to many people that the Chad war was about to come to an end. This was based on the fact that the other leaders of the opposition, even those who were supported by Libya and Algeria would follow him [and put down their weapons]. However, the honeymoon between Malloum and Habre did not last long after they disagreed over the question of releasing the political prisoners to prepare the way for achieving a national accord. The dispute between the two developed into a comprehensive military confrontation in February 1979. As a result, President Malloum fled to Niger on 24 March 1979, where he requested political asylum; and police chief, Abdel Kader Kamougue fled to Libya. After Malloum's escape Habre formed an interim government with the agreement of Weddeye Goukouni who "gave up" his ties with Libya. Negotiations between all the parties in Chad began so that a permanent solution to the crisis could be found. The result of the negotiations was the formation of a national unity government headed by Weddeye Goukouni. The government was to include all the parties and was

to work for the reunification of the country. Abdel Kader Kamougue was appointed vice president; Hissein Habre was appointed minister of defense; and a new trilateral balance emerged within the power in Chad. This balance did not last long because Hissein Habre tried to strengthen the fields of his influence at the expense of the other smaller factions, and this led to a clash between his forces and the forces of the Joint Action Front that is headed by the minister of foreign affairs, Ahmat Acyl, the Libyans' friend. The clash began in the northern regions and then shifted to the capital N'Djamena after the representatives of the front in the government threatened to resign if President Weddeye did not assume his responsibilities. A "bludgeoning alliance" developed between the forces of Weddeye, the forces of Ahmat Acyl and the forces of Kamougue, despite their mutual contradictions. Its purpose was to destroy the forces of Hissein Habre which, according to the sources of this alliance, were supported by France and Egypt.

As far as Libya is concerned, the war that broke out last spring was an opportunity to get a new hold on the game in Chad and to obtain more influence. Whereas the southern leader, Abdel Kader Kamougue, who had never been a member of the Frolinat Front, hesitated to enter the battle directly, Weddeye Goukouni found himself in an extremely embarrassing situation because of his unstable relationship with the Libyans and because of his urgent need for weapons and military advisers. Hissein Habre, who had announced his hostility to Libya and to its "ambitions" in Chad found more than one European and African party supporting him and giving him weapons and funds in his attempt to get control of power. This is how the struggle between the three factions developed; they divided Chad among themselves: Goukouni controlled the northern regions; Habre controlled a central strip that stretched from the capital N'Djamena, near the borders with the Cameroon Republic to the Sudanese borders; and Kamougue controlled the southern regions. The war was concentrated in the capital between Habre's forces and Weddeye's forces with both parties attempting to gain control of the capital. In the first months of the war Habre's troops, which are well-trained in field combat and guerilla warfare, showed their superiority over Weddeye's forces, which have good battlefield experience. In view of the defeat that almost afflicted him, Weddeye in his capacity as Chad's president signed an agreement for cooperation with Libya last June. But the government in Tripoli did not send its forces to Chad lest they clash with the French forces that were still stationed in the capital. Despite Weddeye's persistence in asking for Libyan military aid, Tripoli took its time in complying with the request as it waited for [the right] international circumstances that would allow it to undertake this adventure without having strong reactions against it. The Libyans considered in detail what effect the possibility and the limitations of some French response would have on their possible participation in the war in Chad. This is because France is the western country that has the most interest in the countries of Central Africa which used to be its former colonies. France has ties and treaties with these countries to protect them from any foreign attack. But after the full withdrawal of the French from N'Djamena and after they

moved their consulate to the southern city of Mongo, the possibilities for the success of a Libyan military operation were guaranteed.

Libyan Aid

In the middle of last October Weddeye announced that he had asked Libya for military aid so he can put an end to the rebellion of his minister of defense and that Libya had complied with the request. However, western military observers differed in their evaluations of the magnitude of Libya's aid. Whereas some news reported that thousands of fully armed Libyan soldiers entered Chad, other news stated that Libyan military aid was confined to weapons and means of transportation. It was Weddeye's visit to Tripoli and his meeting there with Col al-Qadhdhafi early in November that confirmed this aid. Then Weddeye and al-Qadhdhafi visited the city of Largeau, one of the largest cities in North Chad which was controlled by the forces of Hissein Habre. Some experts are saying that the Libyan forces took part directly in recapturing this city from Habre's forces without finding any difficulty in doing so because they were located relatively close to the Libyan borders. Those experts add that the possibility that Libyan soldiers or volunteers took part in the battles that were being fought in the capital, N'Djamena was doubtful because it was 1,500 kilometers from the Libyan borders. Also the news which spoke of the concentration of a Libyan military base in the city of Ziguei, 60 kilometers north of N'Djamena does not necessarily mean that Libyan soldiers were taking part directly in the fighting that was going on there. Sources in the U.S. Pentagon had announced that there were between 3,000 and 4,000 Libyan soldiers in Chad, but some African affairs experts in the west were skeptical of the accuracy of the Pentagon's information on the magnitude of Libya's intervention. They said that Col al-Qadhdhafi would not have been able to send one tenth of his army to Chad, thousands of kilometers away, at a time when there were major troop concentrations on the Libyan-Egyptian borders and on the Libyan-Tunisian borders. These sources affirm that Libyan participation could have been of a logistical nature--airplanes, weapons and means of transportation--rather than manpower.

But where did the soldiers who arrived in the capital, N'Djamena, come from?

Western military sources are saying that there is an agreement between Chad's vice president, Abdel Kader Kamougue, and the Libyan authorities to reap the fruits of the Chad war. It was for this reason that Kamougue hesitated to let his troops enter the war in the capital right away. After the military pressures on Weddeye increased and he asked the Libyans for aid, Kamougue agreed to let his troops take part in the battle. Libyan airplanes transported these troops from south Chad to the capital to take part in the final battle and to reap the fruits [of the war]. The hardening line in Kamougue's position became evident when he declared openly that "The physical liquidation of Hissein Habre has become necessary lest he prepare for a new rebellion in Chad." Weddeye,

however, was more moderate than his vice president when he announced that "negotiations with Hissein Habre would mean preparing for a new war." From the position of a victor Weddeye approved of the cease-fire that had been requested by the special committee to solve the Chad dispute. This was a comittee of the Organization of African Unity, and it consisted of representatives from Benin, Togo, the Congo and Guinea. In addition, these representatives had suggested that N'D'amena be disarmed and that a neutral force be sent to the capital under the supervision of an international committee of experts. Weddeye also signed the appeal that had been made by the countries overlooking the Niger River during their meeting last 23 November.

The Country Is Divided

After the Libyan air force entered the battle, either by bombing Habre's positions or transporting Kamougue's troops to the capital, the weakness and fragmentation of Habre's troops became evident. They retreated to defensive positions after having come close to gaining control over the capital and deciding the war in their favor. With this retreat Habre's troops were in control of only part of the capital in addition to the two cities of Ati in the center [of the country] and Abecher near the Sudanese borders. From the position of one who has been defeated Habre appealed to all the African and other countries to help him fight "the Libyan invasion of Chad" which according to him was striving "to change the international borders of Chad, to turn it into a Libyan protectorate and to sow chaos in the region located between Sudan and the Senegal." Dr Abba Siddick, one of the founders of the Frolinat Front and minister of education in Weddeye's government also severely criticized Libya's intervention in the affairs of Chad. He said that there was a misguided group in Chad that supported unity with Libya in the hope that the demographic factor--the population of Chad--would play a role in gaining control over Libya's oil resources. In case Habre's last positions fall, military experts expect Habre to return with his men to the mountains and to guerilla warfare as he did in 1972 when he fought side by side with Weddeye against the former president of Chad, Tombalbaye. Experts add that in case military support is available to Hissein Habre, he will be able to wage a long term war against the Libyans that could deeply affect the Libyan army which does not expect to face a guerilla war and is unprepared for it.

What are the possible consequences of Libya's entry into the Chad war? Egypt, France, the United States and most of the African countries have expressed their fears of Libya's direct involvement in the civil war in Chad. Whereas Egypt attacked the Libyan intervention and considered it "an occupation of the higher plane of the north that was carried out without the approval of the government in N'Djamena," the spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced that "The United States has always objected to any occupation of Chad's territory" and stated that "The United States does not acknowledge Libya's request for a 100-kilometer strip that extends along the borders with Chad." But it was France whose

position was more diffident. This is because the statement of the French minister of foreign affairs spoke about the arrival of foreign armed elements into Chad, without mentioning Libya by name. Some African countries had asked France to interfere militarily so that Chad would not come under "Libyan protection." But French officials, and especially President d'Estaing, cannot take risks in this area for two reasons: the first is their economic relationship with Libya whose troops entered Chad at the request of the government of N'Djamena; and the second is that any French military intervention in Chad 6 months before the presidential elections could affect the standing of President d'Estaing and the possibility that he might be re-elected. This is due to the fact that the French are sensitive about military adventures, especially in Africa. Paris therefore is counting on an African reaction to the new situation in Chad. Leopold Senghor, the president of Senegal conveyed a message from President d'Estaing to President al-Sadat concerning the situation in Chad. Senghor also launched a violent attack against Libya, accusing President al-Qadhdhafi of training 5,000 men to sow chaos in Chad, Niger, Mali and Senegal for the purpose of establishing a Sahara Republic under the leadership of Col al-Qadhdhafi.

If Libya's control over Chad is established, the countries surrounding Chad will be affected. In the Central African Republic where President Dacko is encountering major difficulties in confronting the problems left by his predecessor former Emperor Bokassa, Libya is counting on (Inji Batasi), one of the leaders of the opposition who had sought refuge in the Libyan embassy in Paris after charging the French government with playing a new imperialist role in the Black Continent. In the Cameroon President Ahidjo fears that the Chad situation will be transferred to his country through the conflicts [that exist] between the nationalist groups of various ethnic descent and religions. In Niger officials fear that a minority of the Toubou tribes will take action in response to Col al-Qadhdhafi's appeals. The Libyan president had shown an interest in the Toubous and had called upon them a few weeks ago to rebel. He had made that appeal in a statement broadcast by Libyan radio in which al-Qadhdhafi criticized the government of Niamey because of what he described as its repressive policy towards the Toubous and the Tuaregs. Leaders of Niger did not respond to al-Qadhdhafi's allegations.

While the Libyan forces were entering the war in Chad, an "understanding" was emerging in North Africa between Col al-Qadhdhafi, Ethiopian Chairman Haile-Mariam Mengistu and Sudan's president, Ja'far Numayri. When we know the importance the Soviets place on filling the western vacuum in the African continent, it may be said that the future of the Black Continent appears to be full of surprises.

8592
CSO: 4402

NIGERIA, FRANCE EXPRESS IDENTITY OF VIEWS ON CHAD

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by J.-C. P.: "Visit of Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs in France; Paris and Lagos Express Identity of Views on the Chadian Conflict"]

[Text] The subject of Chad was at the heart of the talks held by Ishaya Audu, Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, during his official visit in Paris (LE MONDE, 28 January). On Tuesday in front of the diplomatic press corps he called his talks the previous day with Giscard d'Estaing, who received him at the Elysee, and Francois-Poncet, who hosted a dinner in his honor, "very useful."

In another development, the Libyan press agency JANA reported Tuesday that President Sekou Toure of Guinea in a message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had expressed his "support for Libyan efforts in Chad which put an end to the civil war in that country." Also, Mr Conteh, Sierra Leonean minister of foreign affairs, stated after a brief visit to Tripoli that he had "asked Libya to work with the Organization of African Unity," of which Sierra Leone is this year's chairman, "to restore peace and stability to Chad."

Finally, in a dispatch datelined N'Djamena, JANA makes the assertion that a thousand armed supporters of Mr Habre have surrendered to Chadian authorities.

In 1980 Nigeria, number one in production in black Africa--with more than 80,000,000 inhabitants and producing 120 million barrels of oil a year--became France's largest customer and supplier in that part of the continent. In 1979, that is, before the conflict between Iraq and Iran, it was already our third largest supplier of crude oil (10 percent of our imports). Besides, it occupies a key position in the center of the Francophone states of West Africa. Finally, its power gives it a dominant voice in the pan-African ensemble. Most important of all, at a time when the Chad problem is a subject of common concern, Audu's visit to Paris was particularly timely even if he was only returning the call on

the French minister of foreign affairs that the latter's predecessor, Mr de Guiringaud, had made to Lagos in 1978.

The head of Nigerian diplomacy did not hide the fact that while desiring "to offer Chad all the assistance needed to enable it to resist external pressures," his country would only concede a "very limited degree of legitimacy" to Goukouni Oueddei's government and in any case denied that it had the right to "merge" with Libya.

Audu considered the plan to merge N'Djamena and Tripoli to be a "threat to the security of Africa," and he also denied Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's right to "demand the departure of French troops" stationed in Africa. In this regard he stated that host countries, "however few of them are responsible and legitimate African governments," had the right to accept troops in order to "safeguard their defense."

Lagos like Paris was caught unaware by the Libyan military intervention of December in the battle of N'Djamena. Lagos contends now that "merger" between the two capitals is being accomplished in contradiction to the Lagos agreements of 1979 and without prior consultation among Chadians, and it also contends, if Mr Audu is to be believed, that "the vast majority of the Chadian people do not favor it"; Nigerian diplomacy seems therefore to be reacting by trying to get a pan-African "peace force" sent to the area "with the responsibility of guaranteeing free elections." Audu declared that "Goukouni Oueddei does not have the right to refuse the sending of such a force, and while he may not have given us reasons for being optimistic he has not made us lose hope either."

9631
CSO: 4400

DISSIDENT GROUP: MALAWI USED BY SOUTH AFRICA FOR SPYING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] **DAR ES SALAAM, Sunday.**

A MALAWIAN dissident movement opposed to Dr Kamuzu Banda's government warned here today that Malawi was being used by South Africa to spy on activities and sensitive installations of Frontline states.

Congress of the Second Republic led by former Malawian foreign minister, Mr Kanyama Chiume condemned recent commando raids on the Maputo suburb of Matola where 12 followers of the African National Congress of South Africa were slain.

According to a statement issued by Mr Chiume — whereas the Frontline states in their recent Lusaka meeting condemned South Africa for its unprovoked raids on Frontline states of Zambia, Mozambique and Angola — Dr Banda should be exposed for collaborating with the enemy who was all out to destabilise revolutionary governments in Southern Africa.

Mr Chiume's group and the Malawi Freedom Movement of Mr Orton Chirwa together with the Mozambique-based Socialist League of Malawi led by a Dr Mpakati are some of the active dissident groups clandestinely fighting to topple Dr Banda's government for allegedly grabbing power for himself and collaborating with South Africa.

In London, Zana reports: Shell and BP-owned tankers are being sent from Oman to Durban, breaking the Arab oil embargo against South Africa, the **Observer** newspaper alleged.

The **Observer**, which published similar allegations about a Norwegian supertanker in December, said that Shell and BP tankers stopped at Durban where Shell has its largest refinery in South Africa.

The paper added: "The fact that all the Shell tankers then returned to the Gulf suggests that they had delivered oil in South Africa."

The **Observer** said that "in most cases the destination given when the Shell tankers left Omani port of Mina al Fahal was land's end — an expression used when a ship is to be unloaded at a yet-to-be determined port in north-west Europe."

The report said: "Sources at the Anglo-Dutch oil company have confirmed that during the past 17 months, Shell tankers have made at least five journeys on the Oman-South Africa run."

The newspaper, which named four tankers and gave details of these journeys, said that the oil could be non-Omani oil.

CSO: 4420

NIGER, MALI DAM PROJECTS MAY AFFECT OTHER COUNTRIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Biola Ajoni: "Projects in Niger Threat to Kainji"]

[Text] **VARIOUS irrigation and dam projects likely to affect the level of the River Niger are being planned on the river upstream in some West African countries.**

New Nigerian investigations found that some of the projects are the Kandaji Dam in Niger Republic and Makalam irrigation project in Mali.

The Kandaji Dam, for example, is understood to be 150 kilometres upstream.

If the level of the River Niger is adversely affected, Kainji Dam—the nation's major hydro-electric power source—suffers and a power crisis such as those experienced nationwide in 1977 and 1978 will be the ultimate result.

Contacted in Lagos, Minister of National Planning, Mrs. Ebun Oyagbola, said the Federal Ministry of Water Resources had been mandated to set up a committee to study the effects of dams and projects by other West African countries on the River Niger.

She said Niger River Basin Authority made up of nine countries gave the go-ahead for the projects at its last meeting in Guinea.

Members of the authority are Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Guinea, Upper Volta, Benin, Chad, Ivory Coast and Cameroon.

Mrs. Oyagbola said over the years fears had been expressed in various quarters about the effects of some projects on the level of the River Niger.

For instance, she said, it was suspected that two dams Zango—and Mezangi in Niger Republic threatened Lake Kamale in Sokoto State. Investigations conducted at that time, she added, were, however, not conclusive on the threats really posed by these dams.

The minister disclosed that Niger Basin Authority had decided to take over the Kandaji Dam in Niger and Makalam irrigation project in Mali and also many other projects on the River Niger.

She said the authority had also mandated the Ministry of Water Resources to undertake studies on these projects, compile all the relevant details and present a plan of action to the authority.

Mrs Oyagbola said the plan envisaged would be called the prospective development plan of the Niger Basin Authority.

On reports that this country had been invited to participate in the Kandaji Dam project in Niger, she said the possibility of participation now was remote.

She explained that this was because the Niger Basin Authority had decided to take over the project along with others.

Although dams and irrigation projects are not the responsibility of Ministry of National Planning, the ministry was brought in by Niger River Basin Authority.

Also in Lagos, Niger Republic Embassy confirmed to New Nigerian that the Kandaji Dam project was on in the country and that Nigerian experts had been invited to examine it.

Commenting on this when New Nigerian called on him, Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, said Niger informed Nigeria of the project and invited the country to participate in it. That offer could not be accepted because this country had no details of the project at the time, he said, adding that Niger had now sent in full details.

Nevertheless, the minister said the government had to consider the possible effects of the project upstream on our Kainji Dam and other projects downstream on the river.

On the Makalam irrigation project in Mali and its possible effects on the level of the River Niger, Alhaji Ndagi said he had not been briefed on this.

CSO: 44.0

NEW BULAWAYO-SALISBURY-JOHANNESBURG AIR LINK REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] A VITAL air link connecting Wankie town with Air Zimbabwe flights between Bulawayo, Salisbury and Johannesburg will come into operation on Monday when Matabele Air starts operating three flights a week between Bulawayo airport and the town.

Mr Fraser Estran of Matabele Air said the link had been established to provide businessmen with easy access to Wankie.

"With work on the new power station starting at Wankie, business people need this service very much," he said.

The times of the flights from Bulawayo airport are scheduled to link up with Air Zimbabwe flights between Johannesburg and Bulawayo.

"Businessmen can therefore travel all the way from Salisbury to Wankie by air via Bulawayo through this new service. And so can South Africans with an interest in the new developments at Wankie," said Mr Estran.

Four passenger Apache PA23-160 planes will be used on the flights but should demand increase, a 10-passenger Piper Navajo PA31 will be used.

Mr Estran also disclosed that Matabele Air had applied for permits to operate flights between Bulawayo and Buffalo Range in the Lowveld to replace the suspended Air Zimbabwe flights.

"This should establish another important link between the development areas of the Lowveld and Bulawayo and the rest of the country in due course."

Small parcels will be accepted on the initial flights to Wankie, but Mr Estran said if demand increased he could cope with a tonne of cargo on each flight.

The flights will leave Bulawayo at 8.15 a.m. and Wankie at 4.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. On Friday the plane will leave Bulawayo 15 minutes earlier.

"There will be flights leaving Bulawayo at 1.30 p.m. and returning at 11.30 a.m. the next morning on Monday and Thursday if demand increases," said Mr Estran.

The present charter service available from Bulawayo will not be affected by the new link.

CSO: 4420

ANC REFUGEES IN SWAZILAND EXPRESS CONCERN OVER KIDNAPPINGS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] AFRICAN National Congress refugees in Swaziland are "very concerned" about the kidnapping of refugees, a senior member of the organisation said in Mbabane yesterday.

He was commenting on the kidnapping of a refugee teacher at St. Joseph's School, near Manzini last week. The kidnapped teacher, a member of the African National Congress, is Joe Pillay, whose present whereabouts are still unknown.

The ANC official however expressed confidence in the Swaziland Police which he stated would continue to give them protection. Four men have been arrested in connection with the kidnap.

The ANC official said members of the ANC were particularly worried that "we are being kidnapped by our own African brothers, the people we have no quarrel with." The ANC, he said was fighting against that he called "Boers".

Another refugee teacher from South Africa disappeared mysteriously at Big Bend about four years ago and has not been heard off ever since.

In June last year two people, one an ANC refugee, were killed when two powerful separate bombs blasted their homes in Manzini. The bomb blasts came only a few days after an explosion in the Sasol II plant in South Africa for which the ANC had claimed responsibility.

ANC circles attributed the Manzini bomb blast to South Africa claiming that it was a reprisal to the Sasol Plant explosion.

There have been rumours in the past about kidnappings involving South Africans, particularly in the Manzini area, but these have not been confirmed.

Swaziland has a population of about 6,000 refugees, mostly in exile because of tribal disputes. The Mngomezulu refugees in the Lubuli area have accused both the South African and Gatsha Buthelezi's KwaZulu government of having assisted a rival faction with arms.

It was through such assistance that they decided to flee to Swaziland, they said.

About 400 are believed to have fled South Africa for ideological reasons and while here are firmly discouraged from any political activity.

CSO: 4420

SWAZILAND-SA MARKET PRICES COMPARED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] **SWAZILAND comes in for much criticism concerning its high cost of living compared with South Africa, especially in the food area - one comparison carried out by a shopper, for her own interest, some months ago, showed that on average, Swaziland prices are 25% higher than in South Africa - quite a bitter pill to swallow when one considers that wages here tend to be lower.**

However, a more recent price comparison shows that although some items here are more expensive than in Johannesburg the total cost of items in the shopping basket (listed below) are less here. On the other hand, had vegetables been included on the list, it is likely that Swaziland prices would have been higher, bearing in mind the ludicrous rates currently being charged for vegetables here. It should also be noted that meat is now far more expensive in the Republic but one cannot help but wonder for how long this comodity will remain comparatively cheap here.

In all fairness, if a different cross section of groceries was selected, Swaziland may not show up in such a favourable light but it should also be remembered that in South Africa, an extra 4% Sales Tax is charged over and above the figure on the price ticket.

In any case, it seems to be true to say that overall, we in Swaziland are not as badly off as some people think and our main disadvantage is that we do not have the choice of goods that Johannesburg shoppers have.

Prices on this table for Johannesburg are culled from a recent Sunday Times survey while those of Swaziland are from a recent Times Supermarket prices' survey.

	JOHANNESBURG	SWAZILAND
Nescafe 125g.	R2.45	E2.49
Chocolate 220g.	.90	E1.08
Rump Steak 1kg.	6.88	5.40
Cornflakes 350g.	.56	.46
Bleach 750ml.	.33	.36
Washing Powder 1kg.	1.19	1.19
Tea Bag 100	1.45	.98 (cheapest)
Bananas 1kg.	.40	.40
Eggs 12	.72	.88
Chicken 1kg.	2.00	1.70
Leg Pork 1kg.	3.58	3.30
Lamb Chops 1kg.	5.98	3.80
Orange Squash 750ml	.39	.53
Marmalade 410g.	.39	.41
Butter 500g.	1.20	1.34
Cheddar 1kg.	1.82	2.95
Milk 1ltr.	.42	.42
Bread	.29	.41
Potatoes 1kg.	.40	.40
Total	31.35	Total - 28.48

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FISHING INDUSTRY SURVEY--Luanda (ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY])--The extensive maritime coast of the People's Republic of Angola and the vast fishing resources of its territorial waters represent a tremendous potential for the economic development of this activity. The Angolan fishing fleet presently consists of about 500 boats of the circular net, dragnet, line, tuna, and mesh net types, totaling 12,500 tons (TAL)[net tonnage]. The increase in this capacity is being achieved through the purchase of new circular-net and dragnet boats to make it possible in the near future for the nation to harvest its available fish reserve. The organization of fishing activities in the People's Republic of Angola is based primarily on socialist ownership, as expressed by the national fishing fleet companies which account for 85 percent of the currently available net tonnage. Cooperative ownership, involving the organization of artisan fishing is also being promoted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the party. To compensate for the still rather small size of the Angolan fleet, Angola has been working out fishing agreements with various countries. The fish products processing industry is basically oriented toward the production of frozen fish, dried fish, and half-smoked fish, completely in contrast to that sector's economy during colonial times when about 70 percent of the catch was destined for the production of fish meal and oil. Fish distribution for popular consumption has been going up progressively; it rose from 37,000 tons of fresh and frozen fish in 1977 to 91,000 tons in 1979; and it increased from 20,000 tons of dried and half-smoked fish to 30,000 tons. The fish canning industry still needs to be converted and in 1979 turned out 14 percent more than during the last period of colonial rule. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Feb 81 p 10] 5058

TELEVISION SET PRODUCTION--Luanda (ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY])--The Industrial Alliance (an electronic equipment assembly company) during the year just ended turned out 6,580 television sets thus exceeding the plan by 380 units as announced by Teresa Martins Daves, general manager of the company. According to Teresa Daves, the electronics equipment company currently is in a satisfactory economic situation. On the other hand, the work environment is perfect since all of the situations involving violations of discipline have been corrected. "The workers," she said, "are responding 90 percent." As to the prospects for the current year, the general manager of Industrial Alliance revealed that all workers are committed to the production of 16,380 television sets and 74,700 radios, of which 6,000 will simultaneously be recording units. Furthermore, 80 percent of the output are turned over to the Ministry of Domestic Trade to be delivered to the "people's stores." The rest is sold directly to the company's workers at the rate of one appliance per year.

Out of its 150 workers, 64 are women. Some female workers today hold positions of responsibility such as, for example, the current female general manager. There are only three foreign technicians and two of them are Portuguese while one is Japanese. In addition to providing technical assistance they are giving vocational training courses. [Excerpts] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Feb 81 pp 3, 10] 5058

CSO: 4401

SOCAPALM REPORTS PALM OIL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 6 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by A.E. and A.Z.B.: "SOCAPALM: 150,000 Tons of Palm Oil in 1985"]

[Text] The Cameroon Palm Tree Plantation Company (SOCAPALM) is expanding. During its board meeting held for the first time in Dibombari (instead of Douala), a 1,000-hectare extension of the palm groves at Nkapa was decided on. At present, modern palm tree plantations cover 6,000 hectares in that area. One plant set up there employs 1,250 people, 70 of them women. There is reason to believe that when this plant (which was visited recently by Central African leaders) gets a second assembly line in the future, the production of palm oil will increase to more than 5,000 tons instead of the present 2,000 tons. Thanks to SOCAPALM, Cameroon anticipates bringing palm oil production up to 150,000 tons by 1985. This new step taken by SOCAPALM at Nkapa is a measure of the company's success.

At the beginning of 1973 SOCAPALM succeeded SOCAPOR (Palm Tree Plantation Company of Eastern Cameroon), which had followed SOPAME (Palm Tree Plantation Company of Mbongo and Eseka). SOCAPALM has a share in:

--The Mbongo and Eseka industrial complexes (8,500 hectares), financed by the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation], the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] and the Cameroonian Government (SOCAPALM);

--the Dibombari agricultural-industrial complex (6,312 hectares), located between the Mungo River and the Douala-Nkongsam road (SOCAPALM II);

--And, since September 1977, the Kribi palm tree complex (SOCAPALM III). This plant, located 17 km from Kribi has had 6 billion CFA francs invested in it. It employs 1,340 people. During a normal period 78,000 tons of palm leaf bunches will be processed at Kienke in an oil mill being built.

At the end of 1979 SOCAPALM was able to draw on 18,332 hectares of plantations (6,750 at Mbongo, 2,800 at Eseka, 595 at Edea, 6,312 at Dibombari, and 1,875 at Kienke). It envisages 22,400 hectares, not counting village plantations, on the horizon for 1982. Oil palms both grow wild and in modern plantations. Natural growth of palm trees is found in the coastal zone and the East. Out of 30 million trees available only 18-20 million have been exploited. SOCAPALM

includes four working oil mills: Mbongo and Dibombari (20 tons per hour each), and Edea and Eseka (9 tons per hour each). The oil mills processed 38,000 tons of leaf bunches in 1977-1978, 57,200 tons in 1978-1979, and 100,000 tons in 1979-1980.

The board meeting was presided over by Minister of Agriculture Felix Tonye Mbog and was attended by Littoral Province Governor Marcel Medjo Akono, as well as by Paul Omgba, prefect of Mungo. The board was very pleased with the favorable progress. In addition, SOCAPALM is helping to support farmers by putting choice plants for planting at their disposal. The plan underway anticipates setting up 100 [as published] newly planted hectares. At this time 400 have already been planted.

9631
CSO: 4400

DETAILS GIVEN ON IMPORTS, EXPORTS THROUGH PORT OF DOUALA

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 8 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Abenama Omengue: "Port of Douala Traffic Still Dominated by Imports"]

[Text] The main products making up Port of Douala traffic were set out in the 1979 annual report of the Cameroon National Ports Office. This allows us to determine their respective positions in our country's trade. A sectoral analysis accompanied by tables and graphs completes the presentation nicely. Port of Douala traffic was largely dominated by imports, as in the past. But most export product categories have shown increases.

Thus, exports of logs and log sections saw an 11.94 percent rise. They went from 323,613 tons in 1978 to 362,284 tons in 1979. Furthermore, the volume of sided and sawn timber reached 91,522 tons, an increase of 16,347 tons compared to the previous year. Export estimates in this product area are between 400,000 and 450,000 tons for 1980. These estimates took into account the increased interest in African tropical wood on the world market, particularly for the kinds we have in the eastern part of our country. Production capacity for forest products as well as the Port of Douala's capacity give cause for thinking that wood exports will continue to increase in future. At the present time the only obstacle is in the means for moving them to the port. Improvements are underway.

After coffee exports fell in 1977, only reaching 73,192 tons, they have been on the rise ever since, reaching 103,235 tons in 1979. This recovery is explained by the success of government recovery policy in the agricultural field. Prospects are proving to be good in this product area except that competition from Indonesia, which has become the world's second largest producer of robusta variety coffee, must be taken into account.

Cocoa exports totalled 49,193 tons for 1979, compared to 46,916 tons the previous year. The figures would have been higher if the world cocoa market had not suffered from unfavorable price movement. This led the National Basic Necessities Marketing Office to establish reserves.

Cotton exports registered a 26.21-percent rise in 1979. They went from 42,841 tons in 1978 to 54,070 tons. They seem to have been helped by favorable movement in world prices as well as by SODECOTON's move away from Garoua, to Douala's advantage.

During the same period aluminum exports went up to 23,153 tons. With the expansion of the ALUCAM [Cameroon Aluminum] plant, this amount is bound to go up further. Estimates for the year just ended are about 25,000 tons.

Banana exports went from 83,517 tons in 1978 to 84,488 tons the following year. This poor performance is due to the difficulties the banana industry had during the first half of 1979 in the wake of violent tornadoes which destroyed a large number of banana trees at various stages of growth.

As in previous years, Port of Douala/Bonaberi traffic was largely dominated by imports, which reached a figure of 2,218,000 tons in 1979. During that year imports of hydrocarbons went up to 621,868 tons, an increase of more than 12.59 percent compared to the previous year. This rise seems to have been caused by the increased number of motor vehicles on the road as well as the completion of a number of industrial and development projects, particularly the construction of the Port of Douala and the Song-Loulou dam.

Exports [as published] of vehicles and machinery amounted to 37,138 tons as against 39,967 tons in 1978. The trend is to import more lightweight vehicles and fewer large vehicles such as railroad equipment. So the tonnage of this category of goods has declined nearly 7 percent.

Construction materials saw a 3.44 [as published] percent expansion up to 638,553 tons of imports. The margin of difference was an increase of 149,049 tons. It should also be pointed out that iron girders and sheet metal, high-strength cement, clinker and gypsum are accounted for in this increase.

Chemical fertilizers from overseas for needs in the country's interior also passed through the Port of Douala in 1979. Imports in this product area reached a record figure of 101,980 tons in 1978 and then fell back to 86,579 tons. Chemical fertilizer imports are bound to decrease with the revival of SOCAME's activity.

A decrease in food and beverage product imports was recorded in 1979.

The impact of the new port facilities at Douala/Bonaberi is starting to be felt at the level of actual port operations. The handling rate as well as docktime have shown noticeable improvement. Container traffic is steadily increasing in spite of a slight drop-off recorded in 1976 during which the number of containers and tonnage fell. The number of containers handled by the system was 11,371.

Average tonnages per container for imports and exports are 10 and 12 tons respectively. This is remarkable when you consider that one of the problems with containerization in developing countries stems from the low percentages of individual export containers which get filled. This can only mean that there are good prospects ahead for increasing container traffic in the Port of Douala, where traffic is kept evenly balanced in both directions.

9631
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

PC OFFICIAL'S VISIT--As part of the traditional bond existing between the Portuguese Communist Party and the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), which go back a long time, Joaquim Gomes, member, Political Commission, Portuguese Communist Party, visited Cape Verde recently. During his stay in the Cape Verde Archipelago, this high-ranking leader was received in audience by PAICV [African Independence Party of Cape Verde] secretary-general Brig Cmdr Pedro Pires and by Political Commission secretary Olivio Pires. During their meetings, the communist leader was briefed on the political situation created by the 14 November coup in Bissau. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 9 Feb 81 p 4] 5058

CSO: 4401

USSR POSTPONES REPAYMENT OF DEBT TO 1985

Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] The first ceremony took place yesterday in the VIP salon of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the signing of the official documents by which the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the USSR agree by a joint accord to reschedule the loan payments the RDM agreed to make to the USSR which fall due in 1981 and 1982. The short communique published following this ceremony says, among other things:

"In order to assist the RDM in its present situation, the government of the USSR and the government of the RDM agree to extend all repayments to 1985. The RDM will thus resume its reimbursements to the USSR on 1 January 1985."

Quite appropriately such a ceremony provides an opportunity for exchanges of remarks by the two signatories. Minister Rakotovao-Razakaboana (finance and planning) began by defining the meaning of such a signing: "There is a tradition of discretion in matters of finance and the economy," he said, "for the complexity of this field might easily disturb people who are little inclined to have a ready understanding of the situation, thus provoking random speculation. I permit myself to depart from this tradition of discretion in economic and financial matters, for I cannot fail to appreciate at its true worth the document we have just signed. I am all the more at my ease because the economic and financial predicament of the RDM is no secret from anyone, since President Didier Ratsiraka in person has given precise and concrete explanations in his speech of last January."

According to Minister Rakotovao-Razakaboana, the Soviet Union's gesture thus makes a "substantial contribution to lightening our burdens in an economically and financially difficult situation." And our No. One Planner described the Soviet gesture as "a precious help to us in our discussions with international organizations (IMF, etc), other friendly countries, and foreign commercial banks on rescheduling debts." "Socialist solidarity is not an empty word," he also added. "Our ideological community is translated into concrete action," the minister also said.

Previously, Mr Pavlov, the commercial counselor with the Soviet embassy in Antananarivo, said that this "protocol sets forth both sides' agreement to

postpone Malagasy loan repayments to the USSR." The Soviet diplomat also added that this provides his country with the opportunity "to bring friendly assistance" to the solution of our present economic problems which flow from "aggravated economic circumstances." He expressed the wish to see "Soviet-Malagasy relations still further improved."

The two orators wished long life to Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka.

Rajaona Andriamananjara, director general of planning, took the occasion to give the press some information regarding the nature of the projects affected by these Malagasy loans.

The total of these loans amounts to 14 million rubles (about 5 billion Fmg). This sum was made available for the study of the construction of a flour mill, the study of a master plan for the development of the Mandrare river basin, the study of possibilities of hydro-electric exploitation in the central part of the island, the preparation of a map of metallic resources, a study of exploitation of the bauxite deposit at Mantantenina, the installation of short-wave radio broadcast transmitters, and some of the projects relating to national defense.

9516
CSO: 4400

FAC SUBSIDY OF 765 MILLION REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Several hours before his final departure from the Great Island yesterday, his excellency Jean Pierre Campredon took the time to make a visit to the Foreign Affairs Ministry to sign, with Minister Rakotovao Razakaboana (Finance and Planning), five FAC (Aid and Cooperation Fund) financing conventions totaling 765 million Fmg (non-reimbursable aid).

Minister Rakotovao Razakaboana, in his speech, spoke of French cooperation in Madagascar in glowing terms. "French assistance here," he said, "in qualitative terms is the first to be seen and to be perceived." We have also said recently that French bilateral aid is equal to that of all the RDM's (Democratic Republic of Madagascar's) other partner countries put together. The minister therefore did not linger on that aspect of the problem.

What particularly interested the minister, and he emphasized it, was the high quality of French cooperation. He did not hesitate to speak of "well-adapted cooperation." Better still, "your cooperation," he said, "has been guided and dictated by the RDM's fundamental options. This is a characteristic we cannot deny. If French cooperation has shown itself to be flexible, it has in no wise been complacent. You have not hesitated to give your opinion, in this very room, as shown in several projects." And as always, when the subject is French-Malagasy cooperation, new characterizations are offered, each more symbolic than the last. Yesterday, Minister Rakotovao Razakaboana hit upon one. "French cooperation has gone beyond the domain of imposed cooperation and become the cooperation requested by a sovereign state." Better, he even described this cooperation as "liberating" and cited the principal fields of application: training, agriculture, communications, infrastructure, etc. In brief, specific domains of everyday Malagasy life. "Faithful to its tradition, French cooperation has always been concerned with the areas of assistance..., "Minister Rakotovao Razakaboana emphasized in this connection.

The French ambassador, doubtless very moved by his imminent departure, contented himself by saying just a few words. He said he was "very appreciative" of the privilege the Malagasy government had given him to sign the documents of French-Malagasy cooperation, which he had helped to prepare. Then he noted the progressive evolution of French assistance. It was 1,556 million Fmg in 1980,

while it had been 950 million Fmg in 1977 and 917 in 1978. "My country," the ambassador said, "is more than committed to the development of the DRM. We do it in complete agreement with you, with your options. I believe that our cooperation is appreciated."

After the official signing of the documents, [illegible] the FAF (Fonds d'Aide Agricultural Farm) representative in Antananarivo, Mr De Rochegonde, the cultural counselor of the French Embassy; as well as Minister Rakotovao Razakaboana's close collaborators: Majanna Andriamananjara, director general of planning, and Jean Louis Rafidy, technical advisor, gave the specifics of the five conventions to the press.

1. Assistance in Public Health

This convention is a part of the contribution of the French Republic to the economic and financial development of the DRM.

It represents the first pilot stage of a program of hospital training equipment for specific new installations and improvement of existing installations. This first stage is devoted to the Ambatofinandrahana Hospital.

The project set out in the present convention comes to a total of 65 million Fmg and will permit the acquisition of hospital equipment, vehicles, including an all-terrain ambulance. Also, the financing will be devoted to the construction and equipping of lodgings.

It is also anticipated there will be some small improvements to the Anjanamasina Psychiatric Hospital.

2. Educational Textbooks

This convention relates to linguistic instruction for which the Malagasy authorities have asked the support of the French Republic. This institution has been accomplished since 1979 with assistance basically in the form of classes teaching primary and secondary levels.

The total of the present project (225 million Fmg) should permit the acquisition of educational textbooks in scientific and literary disciplines for primary and secondary classes in the public and private general and technical educational institutions of the DRM. The project will also put classroom furnishings at the disposal of recipient institutions.

Also, logistical support will be given to the divisions of the Ministry of Secondary Education and the Ministry of Primary Education responsible for distribution of the various endowments.

This financing represents the first part of a multi-year program, the second part of which--of the same order of magnitude as the first--will be disbursed later.

3. Agro-Industrial Studies Project (Second Part)

This 1.5 million French Fr (75 million Fmg) convention relates to:

--a feasibility study on rural sector provision of production inputs (30 million Fmg).

--the designing of a master plan for increasing soya production (32.5 million Fmg).

--a study of structural improvement in east coast coffee production. Identification of two integrated rural development sectors (12.5 million Fmg).

4. Fianarantsoa-Fort Dauphin-Tulear Wireless Beam Project

This project, totaling 6 million French Fr (300 million Fmg) aims at completion of the first phase of a wireless beam providing the southern communications link with the east coast: Fianarantsoa-Fort-Dauphin-Tulear. It includes, in addition to the radio-electric transmission artery, installation of television transmitters.

5. Project on Studies of Erosion Phenomena at Tanio Point and Silting of the Port of Tamatave

The study, totaling 2.7 million French Fr (135 million Fmg) is intended to identify changes in the coast wherever subject to erosion phenomena as well as the state of marine beds of all our waters. It should also propose solutions for curtailing erosion and a stabilization plan.

France's share is 2 million French Fr (100 million Fmg), the Malagasy state's contribution being 700,000 French Fr (35 million Fmg).

Following his interview with the press, Mr Lechighuero, who is presently "capping" the third year of his stay in Madagascar, said that cooperation between France and Madagascar is "in every case in perfect harmony with Malagasy priorities, which, from the French side, are respected." The contents of the five conventions signed yesterday are, moreover, a stunning proof.

9516
CSO: 4400

VISITING NEWSMAN VIEWS U.S. SOCIAL, POLITICAL SCENE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Dec 80 and 4 Jan 81, pp 39-41 and 32-35

[Article by Arlindo Lopes]

[Excerpts] The author of this article visited the U.S. from 28 September to 11 November 1980 together with two other Mozambican newsmen and more than 40 colleagues from various African countries. The program is carried out annually by the American organization "Crossroads Africa" under the auspices of the U.S. Agency for International Communication.

Fifteen days after the beginning of our visit, we had traveled over 700 kms from Washington, D.C. to the state of Rhode Island, an area where more than 20 percent of the American population is concentrated.

I met a mixture of peoples--white, black, yellow--of various origins and characteristics. There are many foreigners living temporarily in the U.S., and this made it more difficult for me to understand the situation. In Washington, D.C., for example, it was a rare ocasion when, upon hailing a cab, the driver was not a Nigerian student. In Newport and New Bedford, our principal contacts were North Americans of Portuguese or Cape Verdian origin, quite numerous in that region.

Thus Columbus, the capital of one of the most industrialized states, held the hope for a city less subjected to the "invasion" of foreigners, with its third- or fourth-generation U.S. population.

But Columbus was not enough to give us an approximate idea of the American people.

We traveled down to New Mexico to see some Indian communities in a state where the marks of the Spanish occupation are still visible in the language and in architecture.

"Money Is What Is Important"

The best synthesis of all North American cities is New York. This is also where I encountered another facet of North American life, through a cab driver who was looking at us through the bulletproof glass separating us. He asked us where we came from.

"From Mozambique? Ah! You are marxists, true? What do you think of the U.S.?"

"It is worth visiting, to find out about its development and also about the problems this society is facing."

The cab driver continued: "You know, I was born in Colombia, 37 years ago. And I have been living here since I was 17. That is why your language was not totally foreign to me."

"Do you think you will go back to your country?" I asked.

"What for? It is an underdeveloped country. Here, you have all you want."

I remembered then something I had seen in Los Angeles. I was taking a walk through the city; I saw a man, approximately 30 years old, but who looked much older. He was walking in front of me, in the direction of Broadway, a busy commercial area. He stopped just before Broadway next to some garbage bags and picked up two small pieces of bread which he proceeded to eat. Turning to the cab driver, I cited to him this instance, as well as others in various cities I had visited, and asked him whether this is what he called the good life.

Many Americans are proud of their country's riches, of its economic power, its industrial development. A visitor is impressed with the conquests of science and technology, applied to the most pedestrian everyday needs.

Total Disparity

Unfortunately, such conquests do not benefit the American people in general. This society presents characteristic contrasts between prosperity and poverty, riches and destitution, despair and insecurity.

For example, Beverly Hills: there are houses with 38 rooms for just one couple, while some distance away, in the city of Los Angeles, some people sleep in the street because they do not even own a modest dwelling.

In New York, the financial capital of the U.S., we saw more flagrant cases of the serious political, economic and social problems affecting this country. Just a few blocks from the skyscrapers of the World Trade Center, we saw the well-known district of Harlem, an area inhabited by blacks who are generally lacking any financial resources. Fifty percent of the houses are unfit for human habitation.

Moreover, Harlem has become the symbol of discrimination, exploitation, poverty and of almost all the evils of North American society. Unemployment reaches 25 to 30 percent among its 100,000 residents. Most of the victims are young: they loiter in the streets during the day, smoking opium, and at night they are attracted by the world of crime.

There are also other problems affecting the American people in general, and one of them is inflation. Despite Ronald Reagan's victory, many Americans are skeptical and do not believe that the present problems can be solved by this or another administration.

An Inexhaustible Subject

During the 45 days we remained in the U.S., the presidential elections were the main subject of conversation in the street as well as among official and private circles.

It is not necessary for the average citizen to go to rallies to "decide" for whom to vote. Television brings the candidate with the best message to the homes of viewers. It molds and projects the image attributed to him. While some are promoted in such a way because--in the first place--they can afford the enormous expense for publicity, others are purely and simply ignored. During my entire stay in the U.S., I invariably saw the same candidates appearing on television.

Thus it is easy to see how American "democracy" works. The way in which Americans elect their president would reveal to me still more relevant aspects of this system.

The principal candidates are selected within two consecrated parties: the Democratic and the Republican parties. Innumerable legal conditions prevent, or at least severely limit, any other candidates from offering significant competition in the race for the presidency. The very popular participation in the process is conditioned by the carrying out of the elections in various stages--primary elections, party conventions at the state and national levels and, above all, the electoral college which actually decides who will be the winner. This all forms an intricate, complex chain, and Americans themselves cannot explain the entire process.

Democrats and Republicans: As Different As Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola

In order to dispute the elections every four years, the candidates determine a set of questions on the national and international policy of the U.S., basing their rhetoric on these. But it was difficult, this year, to find a concrete political plan for the solution of the many problems. Defenders of the same system, both principal candidates only act in the field of rhetoric and sell their image to be elected.

It is easy to confirm that a true political program interests the candidates less than the political and economic forces supporting them. Most of the candidate's statements are personal attacks against their adversary which exploit the other's weak points.

This is a singularly "democratic" process, no doubt, a typically American process just like the U.S. "football" game which has nothing in common with the kind of football known and practiced throughout the world.

The choice of actors, the nature of the speeches, the characteristics of the scenario and the determination of the heroes and victims remind one of a theater play, a drama which does not correspond to the real and serious consequences of these elections for the Americans and for the world in general. There is one thing, however, that should be stressed: not all those who voted for Reagan

espouse his points of view in relation to the solutions he may provide for existing problems. Many hope that they will not be implemented, or are simply waiting to see.

In contrast, others who are conscious of the historical process and who are aware of the irreversible victories of the exploited and oppressed workers and peoples throughout the world, as well as of the present balance of forces on an international level, are seeking other types of solutions for the fundamental problems of American society and of the world.

CSO: 4401

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER STRESSES GOOD BILATERAL RELATIONS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 pp 31-34

[Interview with Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao by Alves Gomes, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Pinto Balsemao, Portugal's new prime minister, agreed to talk to Alves Gomes for the magazine TEMPO. This was a short but productive conversation in the course of which it was possible to clarify the positions which had been hampering relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Question: The administration directed by Sa Carneiro proved to be very interested in launching a new era in cooperative relations with Mozambique. How will your administration continue and possibly develop those relations?

Answer: During the preceding administration, we had a major change in the line pursued until then. This change sprang from the basic idea that the existence of a dispute must not invalidate but should rather stimulate the need for cooperation.

This state of mind created possibilities for cooperation, demonstrates the desire to resolve existing problems, and, on the other hand, creates new fields of understanding. This in effect is the essence of the foreign policy program pursued by the PSD [Social Democratic Party] for which I am partly responsible.

Question: You talked about the dispute which apparently obstructed the entire process of relations between Portugal and the People's Republic of Mozambique. But now the Portuguese maintain that this dispute is a thing of the past and that there would no longer be any talk of payments.

Answer: Precisely. I think that there are other problems that must be solved.

Question: In your opinion, as prime minister, why did this dispute exist? In the final analysis, this dispute did disturb relations between the two countries.

Answer: There were material problems which involved the interests of individuals and which we could not ignore. In the beginning there was also a tendency to refrain from having any relations on the government level but this was more due to pressure from certain partisan forces, from political parties, from certain individuals which did not facilitate the kind of dignity and continuity that must prevail in relations between countries.

We think that we can move toward maintaining relations between countries without any interference by one country in the affairs of the other country and by respecting the other country's independence and through noninterference.

I am convinced that we are going to arrive at viable and useful agreements which will be in the real interest of both countries with total respect for different ideologies.

A large Portuguese delegation, headed by a member of the administration, will go to Mozambique in February or March. I think that this will be an important step. On the other hand, important instruments have already been created; I am talking here about the General Cooperation Agreement which must be implemented.

Question: What is the content of these relations going to be?

Answer: I think that we must not forget that we are dealing here with two independent states. Besides, we have common aspects here which involve not only language but also history--and talking about this does not raise any problems--and those aspects must be given proper consideration and must be dedramatized.

There is a profound underlying link between Portugal and Mozambique which does not exist between Portugal and most of the countries of the world. It is this factor which we must develop in depth in a positive direction.

Question: Do you think that your administration's open approach to the prospects of future relations with Mozambique will provide new incentives for Portuguese participation in economic projects in Mozambique?

Answer: That depends on Portuguese businessmen. It is my judgment that the more Portuguese businessmen can detect a political determination on the part of the government to institutionalize relations, the more desire will there be to invest.

Question: What is your capacity?

Answer: It is rather limited. We cannot compete with the big powers.

Question: Are you talking about financial capacity?

Answer: Exactly.

Question: But there is also technical capacity.

Answer: Yes, there are various project companies working in Mozambique and we have quite a bit to do on that level.

Thanks to the language and thanks to our mutual knowledge, there will be a certain area--ranging from medicine to education--where Portugal will not impose anything but where requests for cooperation coming from Mozambique can be considered.

We have this desire and I hope that Mozambique also has it and that this will be demonstrated by concrete facts.

Question: I have a rather impertinent question to put to you.

Answer: The replies can also be impertinent.

Question: The newspaper you managed before you became prime minister, the newspaper EXPRESSO, recently published a list of documents a Portuguese needs to cooperate with Mozambique. It takes exactly 25 documents. How can we cut all this red tape?

Answer: In this connection I recently talked about th: need for the liberation of civilian society. Our government is really very bureaucratic and we must rid ourselves of that; this is not easy because there is a certain bureaucratic class.

Question: These are difficulties which seem to me must be eliminated.

Answer: And they certainly will be. These difficulties furthermore are an excellent example of what I said a short time ago. This is another way for the liberation of civilian society.

5058
CSO: 4401

FEARS AWAKENED BY FRENCH MILITARY PRESENCE IN AFRICA

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] The ever-increasing presence of French soldiers on the African continent has been causing growing and justified apprehension to all those who are defending and safeguarding the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of each country and of respect for their sovereignty and independence. When France's important economic interests in Africa are threatened, Paris does not hesitate to resort to arms to intervene in affairs not directly related to it.

The (unjustifiable) strengthening of France's military presence in Africa emerged quite clearly following the failure of the forces of Hissene Habre, the French pawn in Chad. The FAN [Northern Armed Forces] of the former minister of defense were vanquished by President Goukkouni Weddeye's FAP [People's Armed Forces] with the military support of Libya, which sent to Chad a contingent of 2,500 soldiers, airplanes and artillery.

The Libyan soldiers arrived in Chad at the request of the transitional government of national unity within the framework of a friendship and mutual defense treaty signed between Tripoli and Ndjamena.

Having lost Habre's card, France started seeking a way to justify a possible military intervention in Chad, an intervention demanded not only by French capitalist circles, but also by certain African regimes that are France's actual vassals. The allegation presented by these regimes was "Libyan expansionism," an argument later discredited by the Libyan and Chadian governments when a project for the unification of these two countries was announced for sometime in the future.

Under the pretext of guaranteeing the collective security of some countries in the region, Paris ordered the reinforcement of its troops stationed in a number of strategic positions such as the Central African Republic, Gabon and Djibouti.

However, the intervention did not materialize because Libya imposed its will on France.

An important oil contract signed between Paris and Tripoli served as background.

The French state enterprise Elf-Aquitaine received authorization for work in Libyan territory, while this African country, one of the major oil producers in

the world, promised to sell oil to France. President al-Qadhdhafi threatened a boycott and France strategically gave in.

The French military presence in Africa remains a threat to peace and security in the continent, because French hesitation constitutes a precedent for the U.S. to "undertake" an intervention on its own. Moreover, President Reagan clearly let it be understood that he would order a North American military intervention in the Chad issue if France would not carry out its obligations.

From Dakar to Cairo, from Khartoum to Libreville, from Rabat to Yaounde, there is much talk of "Libyan expansionism" and of the imperative need to "teach a lesson to the Cubans and Soviets." Apprehension is thus always justified, since this intervention would not serve the interests of the African continent.

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

USSR FILMS DISLIKED--Pedro Pimenta, deputy director, INC (National Motion Picture Institute) answered some of our questions. Asked about the reasons behind the frequency with which Indian and karate films are shown in the motion picture theaters in the interior, in the various districts and certain provincial capitals, he told us in reply that this was greatly due to the private owners who control those movie houses. "In some places there are INC officials who control distribution but this is not the general practice. A solution could be provided here and it would imply control over provincial agencies so as to force the private owner to show all kinds of films." Perhaps one might ask oneself why the INC movie houses also show those films. The same explanation also applies partly to the movie houses in the districts. "The public's taste does not change overnight. We are trying to select films that will not be harmful." It must be kept in mind that the INC is an enterprise which must survive, which must show films that the public at large will like. But other types of films, which open up broader horizons to the audience, must not be slighted either. Pedro Pimenta told us: "The public does not like Soviet films due to the mistakes made by the INC." This is because Soviet cinema sprang from the logic of a superior system in motion picture evolution. "What we had been accustomed to watching had nothing to do with that system." After independence, the National Motion Picture Service, an agency under the Ministry of Information (prior to the establishment of INC) had no opportunity of purchasing films on the markets of South Africa and Portugal especially since those markets had commercial contracts with private and foreign enterprises, such as Mocambique Filmes. "The Soviet Union then offered us films. But our mistake was that we did not have the right selection criteria. At that time the thinking was that everything that came from the USSR was good (a generalization extended to the other socialist countries). Nothing was done at the time to change the public's taste. We found that out later. The people rejected those films. But today the phenomenon is different. Proof of that is the success of the series of Bulgarian, Polish, Cuban, and Soviet films following the introduction of this new criteria calling for greater strictness." [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 15 Feb 81 pp 52-53] 5058

GDR TRAINING--A total of 24 young Mozambicans who received various types of training in the GDR for two-and-a-half years are expected back in the country this week. Among them are electricians, mechanics and metalworkers; all of them will begin work in the CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] complex in the province of Tete. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 18 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4401

SECOND TIER GOVERNMENT HAS FOUR CHOICES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by UAPI-NGAVA]

[Text] THERE EXISTS in Namibia a situation of general discontent brought about by grievances extending over many years.

This was said by SWA Military Chief Major General Charles Lloyd at the opening of the Second Session of the first Coloured Legislative Assembly last Friday in Khomasdal.

"Like in many developing countries of the world, there also exists in SWA a degree of general discontent which is presently being taken advantage of by revolutionary expectations," the General said.

General Lloyd, who was accompanied by Captain Zebulon Kariko, said the problems of Namibia can be attributed, among other things, to political immaturity, lack of sophistication, political instability, isolation and the absence of clearly defined national objectives.

General Lloyd also mentioned sociological problems stemming from poor health condition, population explosion, illiteracy and the lack of the middle class.

General Lloyd said he wanted to draw attention to the economic problems which the Coloured second tier government may deem important, such as traditional conservatism, dependency on agriculture and stock farming, land ownership, lack of capital, poor economic planning and misconceived economic objectives.

Referring to the growing expectations created in the minds of the people, General Lloyd said these were stimulated by factors such as the bush war, communism, nationalism, anti-colonialism, modern communications and democracy. He said the solution to these problems was the fulfilment of the aspirations and expectations of the people.

He said: "One of mankind's greatest and most popular needs is to be free, but freedom and liberation are such misused slogans that those who are unable to maintain self discipline very often have discipline imposed on them from outside." He added that freedom and privilege go hand in hand with greater responsibility.

He said the South African government has committed itself to lead Namibia to independence in the shortest possible time and that the initiative to this end is being set by the authorities in Namibia.

He said: "You as a second tier government have four basic choices: You can withdraw yourselves and refuse to have anything to do with this, exert yourselves for fixed compromises, choose the path of violence and join Swapo in which case the authorities and the Security Forces will act against you because of their responsibility in SWA and its peoples, or you can together with all the internal parties participate in the democratic problem solving process."

General Lloyd said it was regrettable that Swapo, which is not banned in Namibia, has deliberately excluded itself from co-operating with the internal parties towards a peaceful solution, but was rather bent on ceasing power for itself by means of violence.

"The independence of SWA is by no means in the balance, rather, it is a question of time," he said and stated that Swapo was merely prolonging the process.

He said Swapo's terrorist attacks must be stopped so that the authorities and leaders can proceed unhindered with the political and constitutional developments which will lead to Namibia's independence.

CSO: 4420

VAN ZIJL SEES NO FREE AND FAIR ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] EVEN IF the United Nations remodled its impartiality towards Swapo and stopped its aid to Swapo in the form of propaganda and financial aid, a fair and free election would still not be possible, said Advocate Eben van Zijl in the Legislative Assembly last night.

Advocate van Zijl, NP MEC, said that there are several recent examples showing that a free and fair election is impossible. This is the inherent weakness of resolution 435, that the element of intimidation could never be eliminated.

The electorate in SWA is not brought up with the idea of a democracy. One can see elsewhere in Africa that democracy is foreign to the nature of the Black man, advocate Van Zijl said. For that reason the chances of implementing resolution 435 are remote.

He said that the alternative is not confrontation with the five Western Powers, but in continuing the democratic process initiated in 1974, as democratically as the circumstances in SWA would allow.

The Western powers should consult with us, advocate Van Zijl said, as bona fide partners and friends to find an internationally acceptable plan.

Advocate Van Zijl emphasized that even if Swapo is in the majority, we would not be prepared to hand over to the marxists. Off course Swapo is welcome to take part in the democratic processes, he said, if they were prepared to lay down their weapons, and not threaten the electorate or abduct them.

Swapo will continue with its murders, abductions, rapes and satanic marxist ideology, advocate Van Zijl said. It is an illusion that they will disappear. They will still be with us in five or ten years, he said.

CSO: 4420

WINDHOEK FACES WATER CRISIS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text] URGENT water-saving measures are to be tabled by the Windhoek City Council this week as the Territory's capital faces its worst water crisis in the past 12 years.

At a meeting of the Council's Management Committee on Friday, it was revealed that a 30 to 40 percent saving in total water consumption is necessary if Windhoek's water supplies are to last until the next rainy season.

The Von Bach Dam, presently the only dam supplying Windhoek with water, contains enough water to last only until September unless urgent restrictive measures are not adopted soon.

Even if a 30 percent reductions is brought about through the introduction of restrictions, the city could still be without sufficient water reserves in 1982 unless it rains significantly during the next two months.

The City engineer, Mr Arthur Clayton, informed the Management Committee that the Swakoppoort and Goreangab Dams have reached a water table too low for water to be pumped to the city.

To make matters worse, it was revealed by Mr Clayton that the average water consumption in the city has climbed by approximately 25 percent because of the hot weather, mainly through increased evaporation.

Town Clerk Mr Attie Arnold mentioned that recent brief showers of rain have added nothing to the dam levels because the evaporation rate exceeds the run-in rate of water of the dams.

It was explained that use is presently being made of borehole water to supply some of Windhoek's water needs, because it is a long term policy requirement to conserve Von Bach Dam's water.

Mr Arnold went on to say that although it would be most effective if a total ban on all usage of water for gardening was imposed, the Council was in principle against adopting such strict measures.

"It is rather the Council's policy to impose measures that allow consumers to decide for themselves how they can bring about savings in their households", he said.

The average household in Windhoek consumes 40 cubic metres of water per month, and it was likely that a prohibitive tariff will be imposed above that level.

Mr Arnold explained that it was found to be impossible to impose an effective ban on the watering of gardens, because it lacked the manpower to police and control the ban adequately.

A private swimming pool consumed approximately 15 cubic metres of water per month on evaporation alone.

The Management Committee has discussed the pro's and cons of initiating a drive to get private swimming pool owners to cover their pools with plastic or tarpaulin in order to reduce evaporation.

It was agreed however that only after the introduction of a prohibitive tariff would such a measure have its full effect.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DRAFT EVADERS--Some 1 000 Black SWA refugees of school-going age are to be airlifted from Luanda to Lusaka for further education after they had fled from the Territory in the wake of compulsory military service which has been introduced in SWA. This is stated in a report contained in the latest issue of the "Lutheran World Information," news piece of the World Lutheran Federation. The report states that so far 300 of these students have been flown to Lusaka by the UN High Commission on Refugees and another 45 by the Lutheran World Federation. The students are said to be a part of 5 000 who have fled SWA since the introduction of compulsory military training in the SWA Territory Force. According to "Information", the Zambian Christian Refugee Service's office in Lusaka estimates that there are 3 000 SWA refugees in Nyango, Western Zambia. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Feb 81 p 1]

ENGLISH TO REPLACE AFRIKAANS--English will gradually replace Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and the new language laboratory will be very useful and necessary to achieve this objective. This was said yesterday by Damaraland Education Minister Mr S Tjongarero when he spoke at the official opening of the Rössing Foundation--donated language laboratory at Khorixas. He said English was important in view of Namibia's pending independence because it is an international language. Delivering his speech in Afrikaans which was translated into English by Miss Oberholzer of the Khorixas Secondary School, Mr Tjongarero said the laboratory will also be useful in the further development of the Damara language. "In a country with 11 ethnic groups it is only when the different groups respect one another's language that mutual understanding can be achieved," he said. He said the Damara people are not prepared for "an immediate change-over" of Afrikaans to English, but with the donation of the language laboratory the problem was already partly solved. The choice of English as a medium of instruction in Damara schools follows that of Owambo last year. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Feb 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS REPORTED ON NEW CAPITAL, ABUJA

Bulgarian Interest in Construction

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The Peoples Republic of Bulgaria will like to be involved in the construction of Abuja, the new Federal Capital Territory.

This was disclosed in Minna on Monday, by the Ambassador of that country, Mr. Alexander Afanassov, while exchanging views with the Niger State Governor, Alhaji Mohammed Awwal Ibrahim.

He told the governor that his country's interest was in the construction of the capital city and the provision of manpower.

Projects Move From Lagos

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Feb 81 p 9

[Text] All capital projects already proposed for Lagos by the Federal Government will now be transferred to Abuja, the chairman of the House Committee on Abuja, Mr. Amos Idakula, said in Minna last weekend.

He told a news conference at the end of a four-day visit by members of the committee to Abuja, that the House of Representatives had already passed a resolution to this effect.

Mr. Idakula, however, added that the decision did not affect on-going projects in Lagos since the city would remain the country's commercial capital.

Mr. Idakula said that no useful purpose would be served by executing any more capital projects in Lagos since the seat of the government would move to Abuja next year.

He said that members of the committee were impressed by the work done so far in the territory.

Meanwhile, work on the first phase of the 40 million Naira international airport in Abuja is expected to be completed in June next year.

Capital Projects Described

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ibrahim Ahmed Biu: "600 Million Naira Spent on Abuja So Far"]

[Text] **ABOUT 600 million Naira has been spent so far on the provision of infrastructures at Abuja, the new Federal Capital Territory (FCT).**

This was announced at Abuja by Alhaji Abubakar Koko, Permanent Secretary responsible for the Federal Capital Territory while briefing the Senate Committee on Federal Capital Territory.

Giving the breakdown, Alhaji Abubakar said 300 million Naira was used for the provision of water, electricity, roads and office accommodation while over 200 million Naira was committed on the construction of houses.

The permanent secretary further said construction had started in earnest on the 64 million Naira Lower Usman River Dam project.

The Resident Engineer in charge of the project, Mr. T. Usemi, also briefing the members of the committee, said the contract for the project was awarded to Stibat Nigeria Limited last May and was expected to be completed by next year.

The dam which has a storage capacity of 22 billion litres of water annually would, when completed, be capable of supplying water to 1.6 million people by 1982.

Alhaji Abubakar Koko had earlier told members of the committee that the Nigeria Airports Authority had provided 45 million Naira for the construction of an international airport. He said as at now the construction of airport's runaway was in progress.

The Senate committee was also informed that the masterplan for the proposed Assembly Complex as well as secretariat to be built at the territory would be presented to the National Assembly for approval next month.

Briefing members of the committee, the Director of Planning and Architecture, Mr. Felix Obinam, said work on the masterplan of such projects have almost been completed.

The director announced that the first six ministries expected in Abuja by September next year would be Defence, Finance, Internal Affairs, External Affairs, National Planning, Cabinet Office and other parastatals.

He gave a detailed description of the type of offices being planned for execution for members of the National Assembly.

At this stage, the chairman of the committee, Senator Ahmadu Rufai, said it was essential to provide separate offices for ministries at the National Assembly Complex.

He also suggested that the name of the National Mosque at the territory be changed to Central Mosque and that offices for party chairmen to be built at the National Assembly Complex should be equal to that meant for committee chairmen of the two houses.

Plots on Quota Basis

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] ALLOCATION of plots to individuals at Abuja, the new Federal Capital will be on state basis and the total allocation to each state will be determined by its population based on the 1963 census figures.

The Director of Estate in the Federal Capital Development Authority, Mr. A.O. Adu, who gave this information said that Kano State was top on the allocation table with 197 plots. It is followed by Oyo and Sokoto states which will be allocated 178 and 138 plots respectively.

Mr. Adu told visiting members of the Senate Committee on Abuja that 1,900 plots would be allocated this year, adding that the authority had realised more than 500,000 Naira as revenue from application fees for plots in the territory.

He stated that the allocation table also indicated that the largest number of the 7,781 forms returned so far were from Anambra, Imo and Bendel states. About 40,000 forms were sent to all states of the federation.

Mr. Adu announced that policy guidelines for the control and use of land in the territory had been formulated in accordance with the provisions of the Land Use Act.

Under the new policy, he said, all lands, apart from Federal Capital City and the Gwangwalada industrial area, had been designated rural land which would be managed by the Federal Capital Territory Authority (NAN).

CSO: 4420

GEMBU POWER PROJECT PREDICTED BIGGEST

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Feb 81 p 20

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text] THE Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDA) has so far identified a total potentials of power capacity of 1,547 megawatts in its area of operation since its inception.

The operational area of the authority covers almost the whole of Gongola State, the eastern half of Bauchi State, the southern part of Borno State and small portions of Plateau and Benue states.

When developed, the Gembu hydro-electric power project on the Mambilla Plateau alone would have an installed capacity of 1,170 MW. With the cancellation of the proposed three billion Naira Lokoja Dam which had potentials of producing 1,870 MW, the Gembu project is expected to be the biggest hydro-power generation centre in the country.

The General Manager of the authority, Alhaji Abubakar H. Hashidu, told the New Nigerian in an interview that frequent black-out and the resultant hardship due to transmission problems would be obviated when the potentials of the hydro-electric power projects are developed.

Alhaji Abubakar said the development of an alternative hydro-power generation on Donga River would ease the present heavy concentration and dependence on River Niger for hydropower generation in the country.

He said some of the hydro-electricity projects like the construction of the Dadin Kowa Dam would be completed in Mid-1983 while others would be accomplished at a later date due to limited financial resources.

The general manager however disclosed that the Gembu Project on the Mambilla Plateau was purely hydro-electric in nature and would therefore be pursued by NEPA and hoped that a positive response and keenness to participate in the development of hydropower potentials would lead to a rapid achievement of our envisaged projects.

Alhaji Abubakar explained that other hydro-electric power potentials were identified on the Gongola, Suntai, Taraba and Benue rivers.

He said, "the essential feature of the hydro-plants in the authority's area was the large storage achieved with considerably less extent of submergence and uninhibited areas with negligible resettlement coupled with high heads."

Alhaji Abubakar stressed that the cost of compensation and chances of social upheaval would also be reduced.

CSO: 4420

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COORDINATION PANEL SET UP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Feb 81 p 15

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text] A Committee to facilitate all approvals necessary for setting up industries without hindrance has been set up by the Federal Government.

The high level ministerial committee known as Industrial Development Co-ordination Committee came into being following the revision of the Enterprises Promotion Act.

Delivering a keynote address at a symposium on Industrial Development in Nigeria in Kaduna on Saturday, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industries, Dr. I. J. Igbani, said this would help manufacturers in solvin some of their problems through constant dialogue and consultation.

Dr. Igbani said the policy of the present administration was to encourage and promote rapid development of industries.

The Federal Government, according to the minister, intended to regulate and guide the growth of industries along definite channels that would achieve certain set objectives.

The objectives, as contained in the ministry's blue print on industrial policy and strategy to serve as guide to all investors, include maximisation of local value, increased use of local raw materials and manpower and increased level of employment.

Others are increased praticipation of Nigerians in productive enterprises, promotion of export oriented industries and industrial dispersal and even development of the whole country.

To decongest cities and state capitals, the minister said the Federal Government has decided to lay emphasic on industrial dispersal to the industrially deprived areas of the country.

Special incentives, he said, had been designed to encourage enterpreneurs to establish in these areas. This, according to the minister, include the refund of expenses incurred on infrastructural development in the rural areas.

He disclosed the Federal Government's intention to establish industrial development centres in every state to cater for the development of small and medium scale industries especially in the rural areas.

In addition more funds had been alloted to development banks to encourage the growth and development of industries throughout the country.

As for the promotion of export-oriented industries in the country, Dr. Igbani said various governments had been applying tariff and non tariff measures to accord protection for our infant industries against the influx of imports from the more advanced countries of the world.

He, however, regretted that the effect of this industrialisation policy on our economic growth had not been as significant as expected.

However, the present regime, he said, had evolved a combination of the policy of import substitution and that of export orientation in our industrialisation strategy.

This, according to the minister, meant that any industrial plant to be set up in the country should not only aim at producing for the domestic market but should also take advantage of export opportunities, particularly in ECOWAS and African countries.

Dr. Igbani said his ministry had embarked on a new industrial development strategy which would create increasing opportunities for export of manufactured and semi manufactured products from Nigeria.

Meanwhile, the ministry is conducting studies to establish some industrial free zones in the country as one of the most effective strategies for the expansion and diversification of our country's export trade, the minister said.

Dr Igbani also disclosed that his ministry would give preference to integrated and agro-based and food processing industries in order to boost the Green Revolution programme of the Federal Government.

Generous concessions, according to the minister, would be granted to these industries so as to encourage enterpreneurs to invest in plantation agriculture, animal husbandry and food processing.

To this end, the Federal Government has transferred plantation agriculture from schedule two to three of the Enterprises Promotion Act to encourage joint ventures between local and foreign investors the minister added.

Also speaking at the opening of the 1981 Kaduna Trade Fair, Dr. I. J. Igbani said the Federal Government would support and encourage the production of our quality made goods not only for home consumption but for export.

He said the display of good quality goods at the fair was very encouraging.

CSO: 4420

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTICS PROVIDED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Feb 81 pp 1, 25

[Text] NIGERIAN National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) realises about 40 million Naira in oil revenue daily for the Federal Government.

This means that the yearly oil revenue for the country is about 13 billion Naira.

These figures were confirmed in Lagos by the Economic Research and Intelligence Department of the corporation.

According to the department, the country produces 260 million barrels of oil per day.

It pointed out that revenue from oil is expected to rise in future when the Kaduna and Port Harcourt refineries would have been expanded.

Currently, it said, the Warri Refinery produces about 100,000 barrels daily while the Kaduna and Port Harcourt refineries produce 60 barrels each daily.

The NNPC department could not say specifically when the refineries would be expanded but it was understood that plans to that effect were already being worked out.

W[illegible] the refineries are in f[illegible] they would be pr[illegible] about 300,000 barrels daily.

It stated that the 40 million Naira realised daily from crude oil sales was subject to fluctuations in accordance with world market prices.

And speaking to the New Nigerian in Jos, the General Manager of the Nigerian Mining Corporation, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, said the 40 million Naira realised daily in the nation's oil revenue came from the sale of 94,486,482 tonnes of crude oil, starting two years ago.

The general manager said home consumption of refined petroleum products totalled 83,980.00 tonnes every year which cost roughly 1.5 billion Naira.

He said that there were plans by the government to increase oil production by five per cent. The combined daily production of 11 companies was 2.3 million barrels per day in 1979.

Meanwhile, the NNPC is to conduct a test production of the newly discovered oil well at Ologbo, Bendel State, this week.

Senior executives of the NNPC told journalists in Lagos, that this was the first time the corporation had discovered oil which was not in an off shore location.

CSO: 4420

NGPC: LARGE FARMS CAN MAKE US SELF SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Feb 81 p 20

[Text] **OUT of the projected 19 large scale production farms being undertaken by the National Grains Production Company (NGPC) five have taken off.**

The five farms are located at Mokwa, Niger State; Jema'a, Kaduna State; Ilaro, Oyo State; Miya, Bauchi State, and Gaya in Kano State.

The remaining 14 farms would be fully developed by the end of the current National Development Plan period.

When fully developed, the farms would be capable of producing half a million tonnes of grains that could fee three million people annually.

The yields of the farms would also be able to conserve an annual foreign exchange, to the tune of 60 million Naira for the nation.

These facts were disclosed to the New Nigerian by the General Manager of the NGPC, Alhaji Muhammadu Alkali.

He said that the production policy of the company was decided upon by the Federal Government in May, 1978, but necessary arrangements for the implementation of large scale farms commenced in 1979.

Alhaji Muhammadu Alkali said with adequate support and co-operation from the federal and state governments, "I see no reason why the present administration's goal on green revolution and self-sufficiency in food production within five years could not be achieved".

One of the main functions of the NGPC, he said, was the development of food grain processing designed to accelerate the commercialisation of agro-allied industries in the country. The general manager said all the farm projects would be of an integrated nature, including the processing of grains both at primary and secondary levels.

Answering a question on planned storage programme for the farm produce, the general manager said the company had constructed storage facilities in nine states of the federation capable of storing 80,000 tonnes of grains. These facilities, he added, have since been made available to the Nigerian Grains Board (NGB).

He further disclosed that plans were now under way for the establishment of storage facilities at the processing plants and at each of the farm projects.

He said the construction of storage facilities of at least 10,000 tonnes capacity at each of the 19 large scale farm projects was to be undertaken in accordance with the phased development programme of the projects.

Alhaji Muhammadu Alkali said such facilities would not only alleviate the burden of excessive expenditure on transport facilities, particularly at the peak post harvest supply period, but would also help to minimise loss of farm produce.

CSO: 4420

MASS PRODUCTION OF RICE, OTHER FOOD ORDERED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text] **AN additional 213,000 tonnes of milled rice is to be produced from 140,000 hectares of land all over the country.**

The Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, said the proposal will involve 286 farmer groups.

According to the minister, the proposal was drawn up in response to a presidential directive to this effect aimed at enabling local production of rice to replace imported rice within the shortest time.

Under the programme, he said production of rice would expand in 1982 so that by 1984 our total requirement of rice would be met locally.

Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau who was addressing the third meeting of the National Council for Agriculture in Kano, disclosed that the Nigerian Grains Board had also been directed to buy off all the paddy rice now available in the country, mill and sell them to consumers.

Towards this end, the minister said, small medium and large rice mills would also be installed at various locations in the country to ensure that locally produced rice is properly processed and consumed locally along with the imported variety.

He said because local production could not increase fast enough, a sharp increase in rice importation and excessive commercialisation sometimes resulted in artificial land high prices, pointing out that this unsatisfactory situation prompted the presidential directive to decommercialise rice importation and make it the responsibility of governments and their parastatals.

He recalled that total Federal Government allocation to the agricultural sector amounted to about 3.5 billion Naira in the Fourth National Development Plan compared to 2.4 billion Naira in the last plan period.

He, therefore, called for less emphasis on political differences in the effort to improve the lot of Nigerian farmers and to boost agricultural production.

Commenting on the rural development sub-sector, the minister said financial and technical support was strengthened for co-going projects in Funtua, Gombe, Gusau, Lafiya, Anyangba, Ilorin and Bida, while two new projects took off in Oyo North and Ekiti-Akoko.

On the shelter belt project, the minister said 12 new irrigated nurseries were established in the five affected states bringing the number of such nurseries to 41, adding that over ten million seedlings were produced and distributed to local communities.

On groundnut production, the minister noted that evidence of the rehabilitation scheme could be seen in Kano State where

groundnut pyramids have reappeared after many years of absence due to very low production, adding that about 20,000 tonnes of groundnut are expected to be purchased, this year, compared to only 80 tonnes purchased last year.

On livestock, Alhaji Ibrahim said about 830 livestock farmers obtained short term credit for cattle fattening last year, under the joint Federal Government and World Bank Livestock development programme.

The minister said he had also personally taken delivery of the first batch of 45 in shore fishing vessels constructed in Poland while contract had been awarded for the Borokiri Fishery Terminal in Rivers and tenders for similar terminals at Igbokoda in Ondo State and Egbugbu in Cross River State were being processed.

Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau said recent studies have shown that the overall current food demand growth rate was about 3.5 per cent annually while food production growth rate was only about six per cent annually. He, however, noted that the Fourth Development Plan had re-assessed the peculiar problems of the agricultural sector and was redirecting the national focus towards their solution.

Also addressing the meeting the Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, announced that 10 million Naira has been earmarked for rice production and processing in Kano State during the Fourth National Development Plan.

The governor said the state government had ordered an extensive survey for rice production under which 1,000 hectares of land were ploughed and fertilizers and seeds made available to farmers.

Governor Rimi also called for a grassroot oriented agricultural system in the country.

The governor emphasised that the country needed a well-planned agricultural extension system where workers would be well-motivated and trained to translate technological improvements in ways that farmers could accept and adopt.

Governor Abubakar Rimi also spoke of the state government's efforts to revitalize groundnut [illegible] pyramids as a means of increasing production in the northern part of the state.

He noted that the joint efforts of the state and federal governments had led to the reappearance of groundnut pyramids in the state.

CSO: 4420

SHAGARI ANNOUNCES BRIDGE OVER NIGER, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 21

[Article by Mohammed Salau]

[Excerpt] **THE Federal Government has awarded two contracts at a total cost of 71 million Naira for the construction of Ajaokuta to Ayangba road and the building of a bridge across the River Niger to link Benue State. The road will link Benue State with the Iron and Steel Complex at Ajaokuta.**

This was announced by President Shehu Shagari at Idah town yesterday while replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the people of the Idah Local Government area in continuation of his three-day official visit to Benue State.

The president explained that a sum of 21 million Naira from the bulk of the 71 million Naira contracts was for the construction of Ajaokuta to Ayangba road, while the remaining 50 million Naira was for the building of the bridge across the River Niger. Other roads under preliminary design to be constructed in the area, the president added, included the Shintaijn – Ayangba – River Erutu – Otukpo – Idah – Nsukka roads.

He also announced that elaborate plans had been made in the current fourth development plan to keep our rivers navigable throughout the year. To this end, the president said River Niger would be dredged up to Idah and beyond so that there would be a commercial route up and down the river extending to Baro in the Niger State.

The president also hinted that a geological survey of Benue State was under way to determine the availability of mineral deposits in the area so that they could be fully tapped and developed. The siting of the Federal Polytechnic at Idah, he pointed out, was deliberately done to enable the institution to produce the much needed middle and high level manpower for the Ajaokuta Steel Complex. He added that as soon as the polytechnic had the necessary infrastructures, it would award its own degrees under the umbrella of the Federal University of Technology, Makurdi.

CSO: 4420

TROUBLE NOTED BETWEEN POLICE, SECURITY ORGANIZATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 15

[Excerpt] THE Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Adamu Suleiman, has told the Aniagolu Tribunal that all is not well between the Nigerian Police Force and the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO).

Giving evidence before the tribunal, Alhaji Adamu Suleiman said that there was a crisis of confidence between the two organisations which took its roots from the time the NSO was formed as a separate body from the police.

He also said there were a few personality clashes between the two bodies but emphasised that if the country's experiment with democracy were to succeed, both organisations would need to work hand-in-hand. He stressed that the two organisations need to be on the same wavelength and also need to develop a good attitude to their duties.

He, however, pointed out that although the situation had not been officially reported to the government, government was aware since anyone in government who cared to look would know of the poor relationship.

The inspector-general also said it was up to the two organisations to settle their differences and remove the obstacles otherwise there was the possibility of one organisation sabotaging the other.

Alhaji Adamu Suleiman also urged the tribunal not to accept the suggestions for a third force of para-military nature in the country because it would be "very dangerous". He said the idea had been bandied around a lot but cautioned that it would result in starving the conventional force because the proposed third force would become the "darling of the government".

He also told the tribunal that the country was now living in abnormal times, adding that the days of yore when the police constable was sociable and maintained friendly relations with all in his community were gone.

He observed that the frequency of disturbances in the country was increasing and said the police had no legal responsibility to take non-police action". We have to do our duty which unfortunately ultimately means the use of force", he remarked.

He said the sense of freedom as a result of democratic rule in the country and the intolerance in inter-party relations, intra-party relations and religion were reasons for the increased disturbances.

Alhaji Adamu Suleiman told the tribunal that there were proposals to set up a criminal intelligence unit in the police force to deal with organised crime such as armed robbery and forgeries by crime syndicates. He, however, said the plan was yet to take off.

He said the criminal investigation department of the police force was over-worked in its crime detection duties and as such the NSO was expected to feed the police with intelligence appreciation of potentially dangerous situations.

CSO: 4420

OVER 1,000 ILLEGAL ALIENS REPORTED ARRIVING DAILY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 17

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde and Mike Reis]

[Excerpt] **THE Director of Immigration Department, Alhaji Lawal Sambo, yesterday told the Aniagolu Disturbances Tribunal in Kano that over 1,000 foreigners enter the country illegally every day from neighbouring countries.**

Testifying before the tribunal, Alhaji Lawal Sambo said loose security at our borders and job opportunities offered by the country encouraged the influx of the aliens into the country.

Alhaji Lawal said his department was doing its best to curb the influx of people who enter the country illegally but due to manpower constraints the department had not been able to make any significant achievement.

He told the tribunal that among the steps taken by the Immigration Department to cub influx of foreigners was educating employers of labour on the implications of employing people without valid documents to enter the country or work permit.

Answering a question from counsel to the tribunal, Alhaji Lawal said under the law, anybody that employed a foreigner whose presence in the country was not legal was liable to prosecution. He, however, said nobody had ever been prosecuted under the law.

Asked whether he was aware that some foreigners entered the country illegally only as religious preachers, the director said no complaint of this nature had ever been brought to his depart. nt.

Alhaji Lawal agreed that no proper follow-up of the movement of foreigners who came into the country was being made for the same reason of shortage of manpower. He said the Nigerian Security Organisation and the police were also charged with the responsibility of monitoring the movement of aliens.

CSO: 4420

POPULATION FERTILITY SURVEY TO BE CONDUCTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Feb 81 p 21

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text] **A NATION-WIDE population fertility survey on selected enumeration zones used during the 1963 national census, is to be conducted this year, by the National Population Bureau, Lagos.**

The demographic exercise which is designed to reveal both the death-rate and birth growth pattern of the selected areas since 1963, is to be carried out with the assistance of United Nations' experts on demography.

Disclosing details of the forthcoming survey to the "New Nigerian", last weekend in Kaduna, sources close to the Kaduna State branch of the National Population Bureau, stated that results of the survey would be used as a statistical barometer for verification of future census figures obtained in the country.

My sources further disclosed that as a prelude to the fertility survey, a "pre-test" exercise is also to be conducted by trained enumerators from various states of the federation as from next April.

The "pre-test" exercise would be conducted by means of written questionaires in English and major Nigerian languages which, according to my sources, would be distributed to each family within the affected enumeration zones, adding that the information required would include brief history of the affected families as well as individual personal data.

Meanwhile, some officials of the Bureau from Lagos including expatriate demographers are now in Kaduna to arrange for procurement of a suitable lecture centre for the training of enumerators that would conduct the "pre-test" exercise.

It will be recalled that apart from the national census exercises of 1931 and 1952, Nigeria had a population of 55,670,055 according to the Nigerian Population Census Report of 1963 and for more than 17 years after the figures are still being resorted to for development projections by both the federal and state governments.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OGU PORT--The Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) has embarked upon the construction of a new ocean terminal in the Rivers State. The new ocean terminal to be known as OGU Port, is to be built at a cost of approximately 129 million Naira. According to a statement from the Public Relations Department of the NPA, the new ocean terminal is the latest in the series of deep water berth ports being proposed by the Authority to cope with the modern maritime shipping and cargo handling pattern. The bulk berth would accommodate vessels of 50,000 tonnes dead weight, the statement added. [Okoro E. Okoro] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Feb 81 p 2

HOLIDAY RESORTS NEAR IBADAN--The Oyo State Government has signed a 19.5 million Naira contract with Sierra International Incorporated of Virginia, U. S. A., for the construction of holiday resorts on the Asejire River, near Ibadan. The project, when completed, will contain 200 chalets of 360 bedrooms, a multi-purpose hall, an open air theatre, a shopping centre, an amusement park, boating and fishing facilities, an olympic-size swimming pool, as well as indoor and outdoor sporting facilities. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Feb 81 p 2]

METALLURGICAL TRAINING, STEEL COMPLEX--The 26 million Naira Federal Government-owned Metallurgical Training Institute, Onitsha is to take off in October, this year with an intake of 175 students. Disclosing this in Enugu at the weekend, the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Makele said that the institution would turn out 500 people annually when fully established. The minister explained that as a result of the importance the Federal Government attached to the development of iron and steel in the country, many Nigerians were currently undergoing various courses in steel technology in Japan, Germany and the Soviet Union. Malam Makele remarked that the iron and steel complex proposed for the country would go a long way towards enhancing the economy and the security of Nigeria. The minister announced that the complex was expected to serve as a source of production of military hardware which would be of great help to the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Feb 81 p 9]

NIGER STATE TOMATO INDUSTRY--Governor Alhaji Mohammed Awwal Ibrahim said that plans were under way to establish a tomato industry which will supply the needs of the state. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Feb 81 p 2]

NEW POLICE UNIFORMS--The present uniforms of the Nigeria Police Force are to be changed for new ones. This was made known in Lagos by the Permanent Secretary in charge of Police Affairs, Mr. Eyo Edem Nsefik, while defending the 1981 budget

allocation to the police force before the House of Representatives Committee on Police Affairs. Mr. Nsefik told the committee that arrangements to have the uniforms changed had been on for the past six months. According to him, officers in the Police Force are now being [illegible] from last month. Before then, officers in the police force bought their uniforms. Asked if the new uniforms would be given to policemen during this financial year, Mr. Nsefik said that he could not say specifically, but was sure that it would be soon. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Feb 81 p 9]

LAND USE ACT CLARIFIED--No traditional ruler in Oyo State can [illegible] deal with land in the state, it has been re-emphasised. Similarly, no family or individual whatsoever can transact sale of lands in the state. The state Commissioner for Land and Housing, Mr. Olalere Adebayo, told a press conference last week-end in Ibadan that this was in conformity with the Federal Government Land Use Act of 1978. He said since the promulgation of Land Use Decree, all lands within the confines of Oyo State became vested in the governor who holds them in trust for the enjoyment and benefit of the people of the state. He urged members of the public to always obtain certificate of occupancy in respect of their buildings prior to and subsequent to Land Use Act. Speaking on the regulations and procedures guiding the issue of certificate of occupancy, the commissioner announced that 3,000 certificates of occupancy were issued out early this year. Mr. Olalere enumerated the constraints in the issue of certificate of occupancy and advised members of the public to submit relevant documents so as to collect their certificates without delay. The commissioner announced that a parcel of land has been acquired at Ojoo for the resettlement of Ogunpa flood disaster victims. The land, covering about 20 hectares, is already being laid out for the victims' use. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 81 p 9]

GLUCOSE FACTORY IN KADUNA--Work is expected to start soon on the construction of the 7.5 million Naira Malumfashi Glucose and Starch Factory in Kaduna State. The factory is a joint venture between Kaduna State Government and a Hungarian firm. This was disclosed by the Kaduna State Governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, while inspecting the site of the factory in Malumfashi. The governor was also informed that when the factory is fully operational it would offer employment to 214 workers. He said that maize, which is the main raw material for the factory, would be provided locally, adding that 30 tonnes of maize would be used daily in the factory. He noted that with the siting of the factory in Malumfashi, many other factories would spring up, such as Yern Textile Industry which would be the first of its type in Nigeria, by a Czekoslovakian firm. The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Trade and Industry, Dr. Sa'ad Usman, also told the governor that the glucose and starch factory, when completed, would be producing sweet, starch and animal feeds. Dr. Sa'ad said that the Malumfashi Local Government would have 1/4 of the equity share of the factory. He announced that indigenes of the state were to be sent to Hungary for training in starch making. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 81 p 17]

DROP IN TIN PRODUCTION--Tin industry in the country has been witnessing a continuous drop in production, in spite of its favourable prices in the world market. In order to arrest the down trend of tin production, the Nigerian Mining Corporation (NMC) has adopted a number of measures for increased tin production in the country. Speaking to the NEW NIGERIAN in Jos, yesterday, the NMC General Manager,

Alhaji Rulwami Lukman, said his corporation had carried out thorough consultancy services on indepth examination of the operation of the major tin mining companies, operating in the country with a view to initiating changes for improvement, efficiency and productivity. Alhaji Rulwami added that by the time the recommendation made by the consultants were fully implemented, most of their present teething pr lems connected with the tin industry must have been solved. These problems, he said, included acute shortage of skilled labour and personnel, and inadequate funds. The general manager said that the NMC has, on behalf of the Federal Government and in accordance with the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1977, completed the acquisition of a substantial equity participation in the older established mining companies in the country. He said that total cassiterite production for 1979 was 3,871.03 tonnes as against 4,011 tonnes in 1978, which represented a drop of five per cent. Alhaji Rulwami said that the heavy dependence on oil as a source of national revenue, has been a source of worry in all quarters and efforts are being made to widen the base of the nation's economy. [M. A. Alibu Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Feb 81 p 32]

GOVERNOR 'DISOWNS' DEPUTY--The Governor of Kano state, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi has said the state Deputy Governor, Alhaji Ibrahim Bibi Farouk is no longer considered as a member of the state Executive Council and his evidence before the Kano Disturbances Tribunal should not be treated as a view of the government. In a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Tribunal, Mr. Justice Aniagolu, yesterday, Governor Rimi said he had long asked Alhaji Bibi Farouk to resign as deputy governor of the state since he was not performing the duties assigned him. The governor said it was now clear that Alhaji Bibi Farouk had pitched his tent against the state executive and utter derogatory statements against the administration he was meant to serve. He said the deputy governor no longer report to his office or carry out duties assigned to him like taking charge of all religious affairs in the state. He further alleged that Alhaji Bibi Farouk use to travel out of Kano without informing him (the Governor). Commenting on the letter, Mr. Justice Aniagolu said through the letter was addressed to him, he felt it was proper to draw the attention of the other members of the tribunal to it. The letter was then read to the hearing of members of the tribunal and the public by the Secretary to the tribunal. Justice Aniagolu also directed the secretary to reply the governor acknowledging receipt of the letter. [Mike Reis] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Feb 81 p 3]

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT FROM HUNGARY--Federal Government is to purchase hospital equipment worth 27 million Naira. This was disclosed in Lagos by the Minister for Finance, Mr. Victor Masi, while signing a credit agreement with the National Bank of Hungary. The credit which is worth 50 million Dolars, an equivalent of 27 million Naira, is for on let to state governments solely for the purchase of hospital equipment. According tc the minister, the agreement demonstrated the level of cooperation and understanding between both countries. He recalled that Nigeria had twice benefitted from such an agreement since 1974 when such credit facilities were made to Nigeria. Mr. Masi said Nigeria was proud to be associated with Hungary and indicated the willingness of some state governments in the country to participate in such ventures. The minister observed that agreements of this nature tended to promote friendship and economic relationship between countries, adding that such agreements between developing and developed nations should be encouraged and hoped that both countries would continue to maintain their long standing

relationship of cooperation and understanding. Replying the Deputy President of the National Bank of Hungary, Dr. Attila Czernot, who signed on behalf of his country, expressed satisfaction that the relationship between both countries was not only economic but cooperative and friendly. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Feb 81 p 11]

OIL PALM PROJECTS--The Ondo State Investment Corporation has secured a loan of 2.8 million Naira from Agriculture Development Bank (ADB) for its oil palm projects. This was made known by the Chairman of the corporation, Mr. Wumi Adegbonmire while conducting the State Deputy Governor, Mr. Akin Omoboriowo round the Ode-Irele Oil Palm Plantation. Mr. Adegbonmire said that the money would be used to reactivate some of the oil palm plantation and other agricultural projects being handled by his corporation. The chairman further said that Investment Corporation had employed the services of technologists from the University of Ife to conduct studies on how to reduce labour-wastes and increase productivity in all its projects. He pointed out that the Ode-Irele Oil Mill was too old to render any meaningful and effective services and announced that tender for the construction of a modern mill would soon be out. Speaking at the end of his inspection visit to the plantation, Mr. Omoboriowo praised the Corporation for being active in all its activities. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 81 p 2]

FERTILISER PLANT IN RIVERS--The Federal Government is to establish a 200 million Naira fertiliser industry at Onne in Rivers State during the fourth national development plan period. The Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of industries, Dr. Ishmael Igbani, announced this in Ilorin, while answering reporters questions at a news conference. He said that the industry was being sited in Onne because of the availability of raw materials for fertiliser production there. The minister who was on a four-day inspection of industries in the state, reiterated that the present administration was interested in promoting agro-allied industries. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 81 p 13]

FURTHER OYO HOUSING DEMOLITION--Oyo State Government is planning to scrap further compensation for demolition of houses in the state. A bill to this effect has been forwarded to the Speaker of Oyo State House of Assembly, Chief Mokolade Obolagunte for formal presentation and approval. Minority Leader, Alhaji Olatunji Mohammed disclosed this in Ibadan recently while addressing about 620 people of Odinjo (Ward 5) who declared for the NPN. He said if passed into law, the new bill would empower the Oyo State Government to demolish at will more houses in the state at the detriment of landlords and tenants. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Feb 81 p 15]

GDR MINISTERIAL VISIT--On Wednesday [illegible] Alex Ekwueme, vice president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, received for talks Dr Rudi Georgi, head of the GDR Government delegation, minister of mining coal and processing machinery building and chairman of the mixed GDR-Nigerian Commission for economic, industrial, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. Within the framework of the commission's first session which was officially opened in Lagos on Tuesday, Dr Georgi also conducted talks with Agriculture Minister Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, Transport Minister Alhaji Umaru Abdurrahman Dikko, Industry Minister Alhaji Malam Adamu Ciroma, the State Minister of Finances Ademola Thomas as well as with representatives of industry about possbilities of intensifying economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 81 p 7]

CSO: 4403

SPPF BRANCH ELECTIONS SCHEDULED

Victoria NATION in English 14 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] *THE Seychelles People's Progressive Front announced today that elections to the Front's Branch Executive Committees will begin early next month. Members will elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and six committee members in each electoral district.*

In line with amendments to the Constitution approved by the annual congress last December, the committees will be elected for two years, and all candidates must be nominated. Nomination forms are available at the SPPF Headquarters and at branches.

Any Front member who thinks that he or she can serve his or her district, should feel free to apply for nomination as a candidate.

The elections will be supervised by members of the Central Executive Committee and the first ones will be held on March 7 at Port Glaud (in the Social Centre at 2 p.m) and Anse Boileau (in the Anse Boileau Social Centre at 2 p.m.) and on March 8 at Cascade (in the Branch Office at 10 a.m.), Plaisance (in the school at 10 a.m.), Anse Louis (in the Branch Office at 2 p.m.) and at Bel Air (in the school at 2 p.m.).

The rules and procedures for the elections will be the same as in previous years, the only change being that all candidates now have to fill in nomination forms.

The rules governing nomination of candidates are as follows :

● Nomination forms are available at the SPPF Headquarters and from the chairmen of all SPPF branches.

● Anyone charged with the custody of nomination forms should not refuse to hand over a nomination form to a genuine member.

● Nominations for all members on a branch committee must be submitted at least 10 days in advance. The nomination of the candidates must be supported by five Front members and candidates must be members of the Front. The branch number of the members must be indicated on the nomination form.

● A member of the branches co-ordinating group will receive nominations at the respective district following an announcement over the radio.

● An acknowledgment slip shall be handed over to the candidate or to any person who hands over the form of the candidate.

● Any member of the Front may nominate a member to the Branch Committee for his or her respective district.

● In the event of only one nomination to a post on the Branch Executive Committee there shall be a yes/no vote.

● Elections to the Committee will be by secret ballot.

● All candidates whose nominations have been accepted are eligible for election on the Branch Executive Committee.

● Any candidate who does not get elected for the post for which he or she had been nominated is eligible for automatic nomination to the following post

● Elections will be conducted in the following way :

(a) Each candidate for each post on the Committee will choose a colour from 12 colours accepted by the Front for purposes of elections.

(b) Candidates will be placed at such a position as they can easily be seen by members casting their votes. They will hold in front of them cardboards bearing the respective colours allocated to them.

(c) All members will be issued with cards bearing the colours of the candidates.

(d) There will be two ballot boxes and members will proceed one by one behind a screen and drop one card bearing the colour of the candidate they wish to elect in one ballot box, and the rest of the cards in the reject box.

The programme of elections for all branches will be published next week.

Editorial

COMMENT

ELECTIONS of the Branch Executive Committees of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) start early next month with the groundwork for the elections already completed.

The Front's creed as well as the obligations required of leaders and members of the Front are clear. Indeed, the aims and objectives of the Front spelled out in the Constitution are, by themselves, crystal-clear guidelines for the members to emulate in exercising their democratic rights within the Front and the sovereign State.

Part of the objectives of SPPF is not only to promote and safeguard popular democracy based upon regular elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, but also to fight "with all its strength" against any and every effort to destroy the rights of the people or to impose upon the people the arbitrary will of any group or clique bent on violating the unqualified right of the majority of the people to the destinies of the Republic.

Fundamentally, the broad objectives of the Front are a qualitative development of the former Party — the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP)

In principle, the Front embraces as its members those Seychellois men and women who are committed to the socialist principles and accept the aims and objectives, as well as [illegible] in the Front. That is why the Front qualifies itself as an "avant-garde" Party.

It is in this context that the question of leadership within the Front assumes a serious dimension. By definition, a leader of the Front "is any member of the Front who has been entrusted with any responsibilities within the Front, whether through elections or appointment as provided for by the Constitution of the Front".

Part of the obligations required of a leader in the Front are :

● A leader must not be power hungry, or avaricious.

● A leader must never use his official position for personal gain or private benefit or practice favouritism, or act in any other way which is contrary to the purpose for which the responsibility entrusted to him was intended.

● A leader must never entertain any corrupt practices, or receive any illegal income, or bribe or be associated with illegal or unlawful activities.

● A leader shall conduct himself in an exemplary manner in all aspects of his duties or social life as

his responsibilities demand of him.

Since the creation of SPPF in 1978, almost one year after Liberation, the people of Seychelles have been afforded an opportunity to concretise the conquest of their liberty in the spirit of fraternity and equality.

The painstaking and rigorous process of enrolling new members into the Front have been and are being undertaken precisely to ensure that the sweat and blood that had been shed throughout the national struggle of the people of Seychelles for an honourable and fuller life has not been in vain.

We have made a lot of success and achievements within our ranks in the Front since Liberation.

Let everyone in the membership of the Front then participate to ensure that good and true leaders emerge from these grassroot elections, to lead us to even greater heights and let those who aspire to lead bear in mind the qualities and obligations that such leadership demands.

On the other hand, those elected or aspiring leadership positions are precisely the ones whose efforts and dedication will guarantee the victory of our long and more difficult struggle ahead: towards Socialism.

CSO: 4420

SUPPORT FOR NIIO REITERATED

Victoria NATION in English 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] ONE of the most important declarations at last week's Foreign Ministers' Conference of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi was a pledge to strengthen mutual cooperation for the creation of a New International Information Order.

The conference not only re-emphasised the importance of the inter-relationship between information and communications systems and the developmental processes in the developing countries, but also took a critical note of the "tendentious" media reporting by the transnational information agencies about developing countries and liberation movements.

It was the ministers' concern that the trans-national information agencies and organisations tend to interpret events and disseminate information on developing and non-aligned countries in a biased and prejudiced manner.

Indeed, misinformation and incomplete and biased information produced by the media of the developed countries have affected the stability and development of developing countries in many respects.

And this is precisely because the colonial, neo-colonial dependency coupled with unfair monopolistic practices continue today to characterise the organisation and flow information.

Most of the transnational agencies consider themselves to be "objective" in their coverage of developing countries, but behind the facade of "objectivity" there is always prejudice and exclusionary tactics.

These tactics become more pronounced and real against developing countries which pursue a certain path of development not to the taste of the multinational agencies. A vicious propaganda campaign is waged to misinform the world on what is actually taking place in those countries.

We welcome the New-Delhi declaration on the realisation of a New World Information Order as significant and valid. But its realisation will only come about with effective moves to cooperate in the field of information between the non-aligned and developing countries.

More importantly, however, developing and non-aligned countries need individually to rethink their national orders of information with a view to decolonise and rid themselves of colonial and neo-colonial overtones. This should be the first step towards changing the existing imbalanced order of information at international level.

CSO: 4420

OUTER ISLANDS CONTRIBUTE TO REPUBLIC'S PROGRESS

Victoria NATION in English 16 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rene Morel/SAP]

[Text] **TIMBER, salted fish, charcoal and coconut oil — these are some of the products that now arrive regularly in Mahé from Astove, Coetivy, Desroches, Farquhar and Providence as the Islands Development Company (IDC) starts the second year of developing the five Government-owned islands.**

Since May 1980, when IDC was formed as a parastatal to manage these islands, production has been stepped up, said Mr. Joseph Belmont, the general manager of the company.

Copra production has increased considerably, and now that the islands are being cleared of bushes, this rise will continue. Coconut oil is just one of the by-products arriving in Mahé from the islands' coconut industry.

"We have at present some four tonnes of salted fish for sale", Mr. Belmont said, explaining that most of the fish comes from Farquhar, Astove and Providence, where there are abundant stocks in the surrounding waters. He believes that salted fish production can be easily increased for export. Another important commodity coming regularly from these outer islands is timber. Right now, the *Cinq Juin* is unloading timber at the New Port, bringing to well over 18,000 the total number of casuarina planks produced from Desroches in a short space of time.

Desroches has its own sawmill and the pieces of wood not suitable for planks are used in the making of good quality charcoal for shipping to Mahé. There is a plan to replenish the casuarina forests on Desroches as the trees are felled.

The Islands Development Company is set to diversify economic activity on the outlying islands to develop them and to attract more people. Livestock and food crop production such as sweet potatoes and maize have started.

Mr. Belmont thinks it is only a matter of time before people on Mahé will start receiving pork and other food

products from the outer islands.

At present four Korean agricultural experts are working on Coëtivy experimenting with several varieties of maize to determine the most suitable types for the outlying islands. Once the best variety has been identified production of maize is expected to start for export as livestock feed to Mahé.

On Coëtivy, as on other islands, the Seychelles People's Liberation Army is playing its part in development work.

The Government's aim is to encourage workers to settle on the islands on a more permanent basis. Already workers who are contracted to work on the outer islands get the same pay and working conditions as agricultural workers on Mahé. They have more opportunities to produce and sell the products to the islands' management, thus increasing their income. The workers have proper housing, improved health care and well-stocked shops and plans are going ahead to install more recreational activities to make the life of the islanders as pleasant as possible.

The Government has in mind community centres for them and also the setting up of video television units for film shows.

Of these five islands, Providence is the only one without an airstrip but all are linked to Mahé through a radio communications system.

Families interested in setting permanently on the outer islands are expected to be allocated with plots of land on which they will work.

An economic asset will be the provision of cold stores [illegible] agricultural production.

Mr. Belmont stresses that much remains to be done in improving transport facilities between Mahé and the outer islands with faster and more regular boat trips.

René Morel/SAP

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DETERIORATION OF SILHOUETTE DEPLORED

Victoria NATION in English 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **THE PRESSING need for Government to examine closely the economic and social deterioration of the privately-owned island of Silhouette has been stressed by senior Government and union officials.**

Last Saturday the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, and the Chairman of the National Workers' Union, Mr. Olivier Charles, made a one-day fact-finding trip to Silhouette, the country's third largest granitic island.

Though Dr. Ferrari and Mr. Charles did not accuse the island's owners — a large group of Frenchmen called Development Silhouette Island Ltd. -- of wilful neglect outright, they both pointed out that there had been an obvious disregard for the welfare of the workers in particular and a lack of interest in the development of the island in general.

"I regret to say that there has been much regression on that island since I last visited it," said Dr Ferrari. This was his fourth visit to Silhouette in the past 10 years or so and he was shocked to see how things had been neglected.

The only well-kept buildings, he said, were the school and the teachers' quarters, which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Information.

The workers' homes, whether at La Passe or at Grand Barbe, the two main settlements, and even the administrative building were all dilapidated.

Work on chalets for a hotel had stopped some time ago and those buildings that had been finished were falling into decay without having ever been used. "If something is not done about this soon, everything will go to ruin," Minister Ferrari said.

Apart from plots belonging to the school or to some of the workers, agricultural plantations have disappeared, livestock has been seriously

depleted and roads and paths overgrown.

"From what I understand, the owners are no longer investing in the island," Dr Ferrari said. "Government will certainly consider the situation and decide in how best to get the island to participate positively in the economic development of Seychelles," he added.

The NWU Chairman, Mr. Olivie. Charles, in a later interview, called on Government to look seriously into what he described as the "very serious problems of the workers on Silhouette." He will be making a report on the visit to be presented to the Government ministries and departments concerned.

Any anger or disappointment on the part of the union over the worsening situation on Silhouette is understandable. In August, 1979, an NWU team led by Mr. Charles accompanied Minister St. Ange on another fact-finding mission that even then declared Development Silhouette Island Ltd's neglect of the island.

"On Saturday's trip I pointed out to Minister Ferrari that hardly anything had changed since the 1979 visit," Mr. Charles said.

Both Minister Ferrari and Mr. Charles were in agreement over the development potential of the island, where the economic mainstay today is copra.

Minister Ferrari expressed [illegible] a month could be doubled if the island was cleared up to allow better access to coconut trees.

Silhouette is notorious for its very steep and hilly terrain and with not enough workers to keep paths clear, access to the interior and the other side of the island is now nearly impossible. In fact, the only way to get from La Passe on one side to Grand Barbe on the other is by boat.

A road through the hills would not only make communications easier, Dr. Ferrari and Mr. Charles pointed out, but would also allow easier collection of coconuts, the exploitation of rich timber reserves in the hills and would also open up what could be fertile agricultural areas.

Mr. Charles knows Silhouette very well, having spent part of his childhood there, and he remembers vividly the islanders sending all sorts of food to Mahé. "That there is much potential for agriculture, there is no doubt," he emphasised.

Both Minister Ferrari and Mr. Charles were also adamant that any tourism development of the island should be secondary to agriculture, notwithstanding the chalets already built.

The two officials also agreed that the waters around the island were good for fishing.

Yet, cautioned Minister Ferrari, the problems of Silhouette were not only material. The situation had also affected the morale and responsibility of the workers, he explained. Alcoholism and illicit brewing are a problem. The people feel that there is little to work for after being neglected for so long.

"We need to re-integrate the people of Silhouette into the type of society we are trying to create. We need to encourage them, to convince them that we are not blind to their problems and to make them understand the importance of work to the country's, and their, future," Minister Ferrari said.

The local representative of Silhouette's owners is unavailable for comment, being on a trip to another island.

Ronnie Jumeau/SAP

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

INTER-ISLAND QUAY--The inter-island quay at Long Pier, designed to provide berths for boats sailing between the islands, has now been officially handed over to the Government. Boats have been using the quay since last week, which has greatly relieved congestion at the adjacent tuna quay, used by inter-island boats during the construction work. The building of the inter-island quay forms part of the Government's policy as defined by the National Development Plan to improve cargo and passenger services between the islands of Seychelles. The whole construction project took 24 weeks at a cost of R. 5,099,000. Kier International, the contractors, are now putting final touches to the work, clearing the site. The old boxing gymnasium next to the fire brigade headquarters will be renovated and used as the passenger shed. The quay is 7 1/2 metres long and 7 metres wise with a water depth of 3.75 metres. It provides mooring berths for seven boats. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 18 Feb 81 p 1]

SEYCHELLES-SWAZILAND AIR LINKS--The Republic of Seychelles and the Kingdom of Swaziland have officially established air service links. An air service agreement between the two countries was signed last Friday following four days of talks between the Seychellois and Swazi delegations. The agreement was signed by the Minister for Transport and Tourism Mr. Matthew Servina for Seychelles and by the Swazi Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. V. Leibrandt for Swaziland. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 16 Feb 81 p 2]

NEW IRAQI ENVOY--The new Iraqi Ambassador to Seychelles, Dr. Zaid Haidar, presented his credentials yesterday to President René at State House. The ambassador, who arrived in Seychelles last Saturday, has already met the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacques Hodoul, and the Principal Secretary, Mr. Jérémie Bonnelame. He also called yesterday on Mr. Guy Sinon, Minister for Administration and Political Organisation; Mr. James Michel, Minister of Education and Information, and Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Minister for Planning and Development. Mr. Haidar will meet the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Soviet Ambassador Mr. Alexander Startsev, and call on Mr. Karl St. Ange, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Philibert Loizeau, Minister of Labour and Social Services. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 18 Feb 81 p 2]

VIETNAMESE ENVOY--Doan Van yesterday presented his credentials as ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. After his visit with President Rene he met with Foreign Minister Hodoul, Guy Sinon, minister for administration and political organization, Planning and Development Minister Ferrari, and James Michel, minister of education and information. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 17 Feb 81 p 1]

SDAR ENVOY--Habib Boukreis, ambassador of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, yesterday presented his credentials to President Rene. He arrived Sunday after attending the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi and today will meet with Education and Information Minister Michel. [Text] [Victoria NATION in French 18 Feb 81 p 2]

CSO: 4400

MP BLAMES MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR INFLATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text] **THE PRESENT level of inflation and the current decline in foreign investment in Swaziland were yesterday blamed on misappropriation of public funds by certain individuals in high positions of authority.**

This charge was made by Member of Parliament, Mr S.M. Dlamini during the first of the three days allocated for the debate of the budget speech of the Minister for Finance, Mr J.L.F. Simelane last week.

On the decline of foreign investors, Mr Dlamini told the House of Assembly that no one will come and invest in a country where money is "eaten by mice" (squandered) at will.

Referring to this year's deficit of E23 million, the backbencher wondered why the Minister did not take action to recover about E20 million of government funds misappropriated by various people in the public service and reflected in the Auditor General's report covering the period from April 1978 to March 1979 published late last year.

"What is the Minister scared of from recovering the money since all the people involved in the misappropriation have such properties as farms and multi-story buildings", asked Mr. Dlamini.

He advised the Minister to go to the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank and make enquiries how that bank dealt with people like the former Governor of the Monetary Authority of Swaziland, now the Central Bank of Swaziland.

He did not mention the former governor by name, but the only person who has held that position is Mr. Ethan Mayisela who now works in South Africa.

Mr. Dlamini also attacked the Minister for the delay in presenting the new Income Tax Bill to Parliament. He deplored him for having told Parliament that he was inviting experts to come here to review the existing tax laws.

He said these laws were enacted as far back as 1912 and expressed dismay that they were still to be reviewed instead of being scrapped as they were now obviously outdated.

He described as "political sabotage" the country's low bank interest rates. He could not understand why this country's bank interest rates were lower than those in South Africa.

This, he said, tempted local companies to bank their money outside the country where rates are higher.

Mr. Dlamini attributed the present level of inflation to the rocketing commodity prices. People he said have no money because salaries are too low.

Paying tribute to the sugar industry for its successes last year, he however made it clear that it would be a good thing if the companies concerned and government were not the only ones to benefit from the results of these success, but the employees as well in these same establishments.

Mr. Dlamini also alleged that a big fraud was committed during the construction of Lozitha State House because tender board procedure was not followed. He charged that another irregularity was taking place at the airport.

He did not elaborate.

Making his own contribution to the debate another member, Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo said in their countries people in high positions were sent to jail for squandering government funds.

"Why can't this be done here?" he asked.

He appealed to the Minister that every case of theft of public funds should be thoroughly investigated so that the innocent can be distinguished from the thieves.

At the same time he criticised the tendency in this country where every successful businessman was accused of being a thief.

Speaking on the hint that taxes may be increased in future in order to meet the deficit, Dr. Nxumalo expressed shock that the Minister seemed to think that increased taxation was the only method to avoid deficits.

"I know other governments in Africa have done that, but they are bankrupt today. I think we are heading for that too," he said.

He felt government should look more towards industry and agriculture. Dr. Nxumalo recalled that since independence the country's expenditure has been increasing, and government has been able to avoid deficits because of healthy industrial and agricultural activities. He said people were working and able to pay tax.

"I can see today, we will continue to milk the same cow until blood comes out and then we will die," he warned. He also pointed out that foreign investors planning to come here will shelve their plans and wait immediately they hear that government is going to raise tax.

Once this happens the country is going to experience another deficit.

next year and the Kingdom will find itself in the same position as other African countries, he said.

He acknowledged that taxes in many developed countries were high, but he said in these countries most social amenities were paid for by government unlike here.

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON FERTILIZER MARKETING GIVEN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] **THE FOLLOWING is Mr. E.S. Siedler's (Marketing Advisory Unit, Min. of Agriculture) paper on the Salient Points of Fertiliser Marketing in Swaziland.**

1. There are two main fertiliser suppliers in Swaziland - Farm Chemicals and Swaziland Chemical Industries. Lime is sold by an additional company, Kerr and Cawder.

2. Since 1971/72 Fertiliser sales in Swaziland have fluctuated between a low 13,673 tons in 1975/76 when fertiliser shortages were prevalent throughout Southern Africa and a high 34,400 tons in 1978/79. In general, fertiliser sales excluding lime have registered an underlying upward trend over the last ten years which is especially evident when the nutrient element of sales are considered. Whilst 26,070 tons of fertiliser were sold in 1971/72 with a nutrient element of 5643 tons, sales in 1978/79 reached 34,400 tons with a nutrient content of 12,550 tons. Thus while sales increased by 32 percent the nutrient content of sales had risen by 122 percent (Table 1).

3. Sales of lime have shown a marked downward trend since the early seventies declining from a high 5380 tons in 1973/74 to around 150 tons in 1979/80.

4. Over the years 1976/77 to 1978/79, 40 percent of fertilisers sold were mixtures and 35 percent were nitrogenous fertilisers. Phosphates, Potash and Lime accounted for the remaining 25 per cent.

5. Although there has been a significant shift to using higher quality (nutrient) fertiliser in the country this has mainly been evidenced on Title Deed Land. Using the available data which is from 1975/76, it has been estimated that the weighted average nutrient content of fertiliser used on Swazi Nation Land was 23 per cent as compared to 35.2 percent on Title Deed Land.

6. Sixty-six percent of fertiliser used on SNL is 2.3.2(22) and 12 percent is Supers (NPK 16.24%).

7. Over the period 1971/72 to 1975/76, the average fertiliser used per ha. of all cropland in Swaziland was estimated at 207 kg/ha. For SNL the average was 51 kg/ha. or 1 bag whilst for Title Deed Land it was 530 kg/ha. Thus not only is lower grade fertiliser used on SNL but the fertiliser applied per ha. is also 10 times less than on Title Deed Land.

8. Of the total fertiliser market of 30,000 tons per annum, 24,000 tons or 80% is used on Title Deed Land and 6,000 tons or 20% is used on SNL. Fertiliser Use by crop is hard to determine but it is thought to be as follows:

Title Deed Land
Sugar - 45%
Cotton - 21%
Maize - 18%
Citrus - 6%

Swazi Nation Land
Maize - 67%
Cotton - 15%

9. Fertiliser sales show a marked seasonality with a small upsurge in April and May for Winter vegetables but with most fertiliser being sold from September to early December. This peaking of demand in the 3rd quarter of the year creates strains on storage and transport capacity.

10. Input Supplies to small farmers on SNL are mainly channelled through the Co-operative supply network. The Central Co-operative Union (CCU) supplies fertiliser through the country's 4 District Unions to some 15 Depots operated by Unions or Primary Societies. Five Depots are in existing Rural Development Areas and a further six Depots will be built in newly opened RDA's. In addition to supplies being made available at depots, fertiliser is also purchased and distributed to smaller primary societies for sale to their members.

11. Input Sales through CCU have increased from E289,000 in 1975/76 to E1.7 million in 1979/80 with 50-60 percent of input sales comprising fertilisers. The value of input sales per District varies significantly with Shiselweni District accounting for 43.8% of sales value in 1979/80, Manzini 29%, Lubombo 14.5% and Hhohho 12.7%. In terms of fertiliser sales, Hhohho sells more fertiliser than Lubombo the difference in sales value being accounted for by higher chemical sales in Lubombo than Hhohho.

12. Main fertiliser types sold by CCU through the Co-operative Depots has changed markedly with sales of 2.3.2(22)Zn increasing markedly whilst sales of LAN and single supers have declined in relative importance (see panel).

13. Over the last five years from 1975 to 1980 fertiliser prices have increased by 63 percent for 2.3.2(22) and by 70% for Urea and now comprise a significant cost to the farmer.

E.S. Seidler
Marketing Advisory Unit

FERTILIZER SALES IN SWAZILAND (1971/72 - 1979/80)

Year	Fertiliser Sales (tons)	Lime Sales (tons)	Fertiliser Sales (tons) (excl. lime)	Nutrient elements (NPK) (tons)	Percentage
1971/72	27,820	1750	26,070	5643	21.7
1972/73	29,111	5331	23,780	5002	21.0
1973/74	35,429	5390	30,039	10254	34.0
1974/75	29/422	3372	26,050	7989	30.7
1975/76	15,999	2326	13,673	3861	28.2
1976/77	19,583	433	19,150	6266	32.7
1977/78	26,393	193	25,500	7960	31.2
1978/79	34,574	174	34,400	12550	36.5
1979/80	30,150*	150*	30,000*	11000*	36.7*

* Estimated figure based on forecast demand.

CCU Fertiliser Sales by Type

?	1975/76	1979/80
2.3.2(22) Zn.	55%	74%
2.3.4.(24)	9.3%	10%
LAN	9.4%	4.5%
Single Supers	17.9%	4.9%

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FERTILISER TYPES SOLD 1976/77 - 1978/79

	Percentage
Mixtures	40
Nitrogenous Fertilisers	35
Phosphate Fertilisers	13
Potash Fertilisers	5
Agricultural Lime	7
	100%

CSO: 4420

DETAILS ON SEED MULTIPLICATION PROJECT GIVEN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Feb 81 pp 3, 6

[Text] TO be self-sufficient in maize production is a recognised goal of Swaziland's agriculturists and these last few weeks have seen attempts by Tibiyo and the Chinese Agricultural Mission to draw public attention to the need for increased production. The Minister of Agriculture himself has been very explicit on the importance of Swaziland producing its own food, pointing out what has happened when we cannot import vegetables. he said 'I shudder to think what the situation would have been like if the affected commodity had been our staple food crop maize'

Experts seem agreed that there is no reason why Swaziland should not produce ample maize. Africa is a hungry continent and there will always be a market for any surplus grain produced.

One of the less well known, but extremely important aspects of self-sufficiency, is the production of good quality seed, and because of this, the Swaziland Government in partnership with F.A.O and Danish Aid (Danida) is building a seed Processing Plant attached to the Agricultural Research Station at Malkerns.

The F.A.O have sent in an international team of three people, and the project document requires them to organise a National Seed Industry by the end of 1982. Swaziland is providing the actual buildings and local staff, and the donor is paying for the F.A.O team, the equipment and fellowships for counterparts.

The total Project Budget is about one million U.S. dollars.

The actual building for the Seed Production Unit, with a floor space of 1000sq mm. is almost completed, and the equipment which will process the seed is being assembled. The men who will be operating this equipment in the future are assisting in the assembly. The building includes a metal-lined, temperature and humidity controlled storage room for 'breeder' seed. Roads, storage sheds, a weigh-bridge and security fencing are still to be constructed. These are essential to the efficient functioning of the Plant. Seeds of different sizes have to be stored separately for easy handling and stock control.

The object of all this is to set up the production of 500 tons of maize seed a year, with Swazi staff trained to a level where they can take over and maintain production up to international standards. (The Seed Production Unit will be in competition with outside producers who are already established on the local market with excellent products.)

There is already a seed testing laboratory at the Research Station, equipped to do seed analysis of all types. They do germination tests on cotton seed and pure seed and are quite happy to analyse seed samples for anybody involved in seed handling, and issue certificates as necessary, (i.e. for moisture, purity or germination) The service is available to anyone who needs it.

To start off its own seed production, the Unit has bought Government certificated South African parent seed of high quality. This has been planted and field development is checked regularly. It is intended that seed production will be done by farmers under contract to the Project. Personnel from the Seed Testing side will have to make frequent field checks to ensure the purity of the strain being maintained. The hybrid NPP x K64R has been popular here for many years. Swaziland is now producing its own, and hopes to improve the NPP. Next year, about 400 one cob rows will be planted out, to see if there are differences in cob quality - a sophisticated selection procedure to attempt improvements under Swaziland farming conditions.

Modern hybrids under good management will give a yield of 8000 to 10000kg per ha. and such yields have been obtained in variety trials at the Research Station. But small farmers often gain a yield level of 800 to 1500kg per ha. So they can go to the trouble and expense of planting a good hybrid and only produce 20% of its potential. Open pollinated cultivars, may be able to produce better yields under bad management than high quality hybrids. The advantages that open pollinated cultivars have are that they are cheap, and over two or three years, a farmer can select his own seed.

Some open pollinated cultivars have been introduced and are being tested not only in Research Station trials, but also on Swazi Nation Land farms. Four rows of one of these varieties have been planted in the middle of a panel of the farmers' own maize seed on a handful of farms around the country, and comparative performances are being observed.

The Seed Scheme must be continuously involved in variety production, trials and testing under different growing conditions. The Research Station has been doing this for years, but a shortage of research officers has meant that the Seed Project, along with the Agronomy Section have

had to take care of the expanded variety trials. At present, about thirty commercial hybrid varieties are planted in 'trials' in five different location: Malkerns, Luve, Nhlangano, Hebron and Makongo. Also, four CIMMYT variety trials have been planted out at Malkerns and Luve with open pollinated material.

According to statistics, a substantial part of maize growing takes place in the Low Veld where erratic rainfal often causes crop failure. The situation could be much improved if a strain of maize could be produced which could better withstand such conditions - for example a variety with a short growing season. The Project has this year put together 'short season' material in a trial plant at Big Bend.

The production of maize seed on contract by commercial farmers has already been started, but the Unit would use to make contact with other farmers interested in joining the scheme. From the farmers point of view, yield is lower and field work is harder than with ordinary [illegible] crop maize but higher prices are paid to cover extra costs, including a bonus. Farmers who [illegible] season will be paid a [illegible] standards, and at increment which [illegible] depend on the market [illegible] of the year when [illegible] year. The Production Unit [illegible] process the seed and market it through existing channels, in time, it organise its own [illegible] organisation, preferably the Unit.

Most Swazi Nation [illegible] farmers plant with an [illegible] drawn planter, and for [illegible] this need a certain [illegible] seed - usually, when [illegible] at 9F or 11 [illegible] is too large, it will break [illegible] the planter, if too small [illegible] two seeds will fall through [illegible] at once, one being broken [illegible] in the process. But [illegible] maize cob produces seed [illegible] different sizes ... some varieties produce 10 [illegible] different grades on one [illegible]

When the Unit has graded the seed it will be left with a certain amount of a size not normally used by small farmers. Marketing methods will have to be developed for this seed, for example to farmers who plant small areas by hand. For this, the Unit will have to be prepared to package in small quantities.

The existing plan was that the F. A. O. team would stay here for four years to establish the Project and train local staff. But it has not been possible to procure equipment and appoint staff up to schedule. In the 1 1/2 years remaining it will be almost impossible to train staff to a level of proficiency where they can be expected to run the Project properly. An F. A. O. and Danida Review Mission looked at the Project last July and have suggested that assistance be extended for a further two years. It is not yet known if this will be accepted. The Review Commission also suggested that the donor raise its budget to the Project to provide more equipment. (A substantial part of the new budget will be for fellowship for overseas training, if approved).

An important element in the future development of the project, and one which features in the Project Document, is the establishment of a National Seed Committee. This, under the Ministry of Agriculture should run the Seed Multiplication Project, Controlling quality, entering into contracts with farmers for seed production and marketing would all be part of its job.

A Seed Technology Course for 10 to 12 Extension officers and lasting for 12 days will be held at Malkerns Research Station during the first two weeks of April. The Course leader will be an American Seed Technologist, Professor Harrington, from New York who has wide experience of seed production in developing countries. The course will deal with maize and potato seed production, certification, quality control, cultivar performance and related seed aspects. There will be field trips and laboratory work. No fees will be charged and board and lodging will be provided for participants.

At Mdzimba, seed potatoes will be lifted at the end of February. Farmers and irrigation schemes interested are advised to book orders at Mdzimba now.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO COMPENSATE ENTUMBANE VICTIMS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government had no powers to compensate victims of the Entumbane fighting for loss of life, limb or personal property, but might consider changing the law, a spokesman for the Ministry of Labour and Social Services said last week.

The spokesman said the present law did not permit the Government to pay compensation.

The question was asked at the request of many of the residents of the suburb who were seriously injured, or who lost the breadwinner in the family, or, most commonly, lost many of their personal possessions such as furniture and clothing.

One man said he had about $2 000 worth of property destroyed when his house was hit by a mortar bomb. Much of the furniture was recently bought on a hire-purchase scheme and he does not want to keep making payments for three years for matchwood and ruined television and stereo.

He also has to buy clothing for his wardrobe was riddled with shrapnel.

The Ministry spokesman said any moratorium on hire-purchase payments would have to be declared by the Ministry of Finance.

However, people needing assistance should apply to their local district Social Services officer, who could give them the same sort of help as other needy or destitute people.

The only legislation covering victims of war is an Act that compensates those crippled during the liberation war and dependants of breadwinners killed. But this legislation covers the period of the war only.

Medical bills are unlikely to trouble any but a few of the injured. Almost all earn less than $150 a month and so can be given free treatment and the rest pay a small fee for all that is needed.

The one piece of good news for Entumbane residents comes from the municipality, which has promised to repair all structural damage.

But residents must tell their housing officer: municipal officials have not got the time to go round all the houses.

The Director of Housing and Community Services, Mr Eric van der Meulen, said the damage was more limited in area than the November troubles, when gangs swept through most of the west throwing stones.

But the damage in Entumbane itself and immediate surrounding areas was more severe.

The repairs will be carried out by the Building and Amenities Department.

The Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, has said that the bills for the repairs for damage from both outbreaks will be sent to the Government.

Some of the work arising from the last battle was still outstanding when the violence broke out again and it is not known if the bill had been sent off.

The damage to the barracks in the suburb are the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence, which must return the houses in the same new condition they were leased.

CSO: 4420

HOVE WARNS REBELS, PEOPLE AIDING THEM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Feb 91 p 1

[Excerpts] Rebels and those aiding them will face the full force of the law and anyone failing to report their presence may also be arrested, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has warned.

Armed men going around saying they were ZANLA or ZIPRA and demanding food and shelter were rebels and anybody calling on others to fight and kill "should be arrested and shot", Mr Hove said.

He was opening a district show of women's clubs at Chegato Mission about 40 km south of Belingwe.

The only forces of law and order were the police, the Support Unit and the Zimbabwe National Army, he said.

"The police work for the Government: if you take them away you have problems. Everyone in Zimbabwe should work with the police.

"If someone is doing wrong don't rush to ZANLA or ZIPRA but go to the police. No political commissar is allowed to judge people. The Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs is responsible for the courts.

Interfering

"I don't want to listen to people saying the police are wrong. It is interfering with the police that's wrong. Anybody saying the police are wrong is a thief.

Zimbabwe doesn't want lawbreakers. The Government is in the hands of the people and the fighting should be finished.

"If you break the law you get arrested and that goes for those who wander around with guns and call themselves freedom fighters. There is no soldier fighting for freedom in this country: the country is now ours.

"The soldiers for this country are called the Zimbabwe National Army. Anyone else who calls himself a soldier should be arrested."

Mr Hove said all true members of ZANLA and ZIPRA were in assembly points.

In an interview afterwards the Minister said there was no need for any more special laws to be passed to control troublemakers. "I think we have what we need, but if I need more I won't hesitate to ask for it."

He said he appreciated some people might be forced to help lawbreakers, but added: "I just want them to report any such incidents to the police afterwards."

CSO: 4420

ROLE OF FORMER GUERRILLA MEDICS IN HEALTH PLAN REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Stan Winer]

[Text] More than 1 000 former guerilla medical orderlies are preparing to become involved in the Government's primary health plan.

Confirming this in Salisbury yesterday, a spokesman for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) said 61 former guerilla medics had already been posted to centres around the country.

A further 198 ex-guerilla medics had been assessed as having "excellent" capabilities and were about to be similarly posted to rural centres. A group of 61 ex-guerilla medics were "almost up to standard" and would next month start six-month courses in Gwelo and Umtali before posting.

The remainder of more than 1 000 former guerilla medics assessed last month would be posted to rural health centres as assistants to trained medical aides.

The deployment of all the ex-guerillas would have a "tremendous impact" on the provision of services aimed at combating curable and preventable diseases in the rural areas, the spokesman said.

He noted that many of the ex-guerilla medics were women who were "very dedicated--more so than some people in the Government network".

A total of 316 rural clinics would be built during the period 1981/83 and of these, 109 would be completed this year. UNICEF would provide basic medical equipment to a value of $200 000. This would include the provision of 80 refrigerators for vaccine storage.

The UNICEF spokesman said his organisation was pleased to do anything that could help to "build a national capacity for self-sufficiency". A full time UNICEF consultant in maternal, child and health care would be based in Salisbury.

A further boost to the country's provision of primary health facilities would be the establishment of an additional 54 village health centres staffed by village health workers for whom UNICEF was providing 650 bicycles.

Village health workers--to be selected by their local communities--would undergo an eight-week course in primary health care to be followed by periodic refresher courses.

The UNICEF spokesman predicted a dramatic drop in the future incidence of curable and preventable diseases in rural areas as a consequence of this initiative by the Government.

UNICEF had earmarked U. S. $3 million for its activities in Zimbabwe this year. Of this amount, U. S. $1 million would go towards education, and U. S. $1 million would be used for water and sanitation purposes.

A fleet of 19 Land-Cruiser vehicles had been bought and these would be used for health survey and other purposes. The vehicles had recently arrived in Salisbury.

The organisation hoped to raise a further U. S. $3,5 million to be made available to a "task-force" under the co-ordination of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, which would identify appropriate projects.

Other areas in which UNICEF intended becoming active included women's programmes and a survey to determine the extent and causes of child disability. The survey would attempt to "get rid of preventable causes".

UNICEF was assisting with the construction of rural schools in 23 of the Zimbabwean districts most severely hit by the war. This involved an amount of U. S. $465 000 being used to establish a cadre of people for construction work and to provide basic building materials.

CSO: 4420

LOSS OF LIVES IN ZIPRA-ZANLA CLASH DEPLORED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Feb 81 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

ALMOST 200 Zimbabweans lost their lives in gun battles last week. These were largely young men — the budding flower of our nation. These young men had survived one of the bloodiest wars ever fought on the African continent. They had fought a brave and noble war and they had liberated their country; then they turned their liberation guns against one another. What a paradox! What a crying waste of human lives!

During the war, when Zimbabweans died in Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana, there was a ready explanation: they had died for the Cause — freedom. Indeed, so. Their blood had gone down to water the tree of freedom.

What of Zimbabweans who died last week? What did they die for? What tree did their blood water? These are no mere rhetorical questions. They are a challenge to the conscience of all Zimbabweans.

The fact is that they died for no cause. They were merely sacrificed on the unholy altar of hatred, frustration, loss of direction, political greed and plain political stupidity.

If no remedial measures are taken immediately, their blood is likely to water the evil tree of mutual hatred among our people. The army integration pace has to be stepped up. Divisive tendencies, be they tribal, racial or otherwise, must be ruthlessly suppressed. Positive, unitive measures should be initiated by the Government, as well as by political leaders.

In this connection, we pay tribute to the Prime Minister for the firm, but empathetic, manner in which he handled the crisis, as well as the maintenance of unity amongst both the political and military leaders in Government. This demonstrates the high quality of leadership that typifies the Zimbabwean Premier. He is a unitive factor, indeed, the political common denominator.

We wish to applaud the unity of the leaders during the crisis: it reflected the moral principles and the patriotic and altruistic spiritual values that motivated the liberation of Zimbabwe. It is an excellent precedent for our country.

Our country needs to set precedents of high moral values which will form the ground-norm for future political and social actions.

Zimbabwe lives must be regarded as invaluable and sacrosanct, not be destroyed so flimsily and at whim and will, as happened at Connemara and Entumbane.

Now the logical step, to prevent the recurrence of the unpleasant incidents, is political unity. It is our considered opinion that this is the only sure cure against the recurrence of the events that have tortured the minds and harrowed the consciences of all thinking Zimbabweans and our friends all over the globe.

Denunciations of the incidents, vilifications, apportionment of blame, scape-goating, gossiping and all manner of tongue-wagging, may be psychologically relieving, but they represent the futile act of fighting the effects of a cause while totally ignoring the cause — political division. The solution is UNITY. That is the magic wand. Let us see it wave!

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GOLD MINING RECOVERS--Bulawayo.--The country's gold mining industry, severely hampered last month by an acute shortage of zinc shavings, is making a recovery. Government is making the necessary ad hoc exchange allocations for extra-pure zinc sheets to be imported. The shavings are a vital part of the process of reclaiming gold from the dumpings of old gold mines. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 3]

ZANU ROLE--A former central committee member of ZANU, led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, told his party before resigning recently that it should dissolve immediately as it no longer had any useful role to play in Zimbabwean politics. Mr Kesiwe Malindi said yesterday that in two letters he wrote to party headquarters, in January this year and March last year, he had questioned the validity of ZANU's continued existence. "To be honest with ourselves, ZANU now exists in our own circles. Mr Malindi, the party's former Secretary for Foreign Affairs and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism in the "internal settlement" Government, said in last month's letter: "Last March when I wrote recommending the dissolution of ZANU, I pointed out that the party would lose many members both at grassroot and national levels. "Our grassroot support has been wiped out while the national leadership has been greatly reduced. Those who have remained are miserable generals without an army." Mr Malindi said it was not in Zimbabwe's interests to continue having two ZANU's "just because of small, perhaps imaginary differences". "There is no doubt in my mind that ZANU has been left behind by the revolution in Zimbabwe. "Any process which would bring ZANU to power would be retrogressive unless it comes 20 years from now. All that is being done by the Government falls squarely with ZANU policies. "Why should individual and personal tastes dictate our attitudes towards national issues?" he asked. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 9]

ARMY AT ENTUMBANE--A military spokesman said in Bulawayo yesterday that some infantry members of the national army presently at the city's Entumbane suburb would remain there until the cantonments formerly occupied by ZIPRA and ZANLA were handed back to the municipality, or until the joint high command had made other arrangements. He said those in the suburb were engineers looking for unexploded bombs, and they were being assisted by some infantrymen whose duties included keeping people away from the area and protecting property from being stolen. "The cantonments are still legally the property of the Government, and until the area is handed back to the municipality, or the high command has arranged something else, the military personnel will remain at Entumbane," the spokesman said. He said it was important that the civilian population should know that the suburb was still a

dangerous place because of the possibility of hidden bombs and other explosive devices left after the recent clashes. "Some bombs may still be buried and may kill or injure people digging gardens if they were allowed to inhabit or roam the place before the army had thoroughly searched the whole area and destroyed the bombs," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE [illegible]]

AFC LOANS--The Agricultural Finance Corporation plans to give $18 million in loans to 35 000 peasant farmers for the next season, a spokesman for the organisation said yesterday. The amount was more than double that given during last season. The spokesman said 4 348 farmers were [illegible] in the 6 all [illegible] a pilot scheme in the 1979/80 season. The figure was increased five times to 21 200 farmers with loans of $8,2 million in the present season. "Subject to Government approval, plans for next season represent more than double the amount provided so far this season, and a further increase of 14 000 farmers on the corporation's books," said the spokesman. On loans to commercial farmers of all races for next season, he said plans were still being prepared for the Government approval. The amount was expected to be more than the $70 million believed to have been given this season, together with an allowance for inflation. Commenting on progress of the Small Farm Credit Scheme, the spokesman said the scheme was first introduced three years ago to assist purchase area farmers and, following the promulgation of amending legislature in February 1979, the AFC extended credit facilities to peasant farmers for the first time. The spokesman said the current season would create problems for some farmers to repay their loans because of excessive rains. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 1]

CHIEFS, COUNCILLORS BRIEFED--Chiefs and newly-elected councillors from two of Zimbabwe's remotest tribal trust lands go back to "school" today--to learn the laws of local government. They are being taught how to run their council which was set up earlier this month. Classes will be run by Ministry officials from Salisbury in an old barracks at Bumi Hills until Friday. The first-ever local elections in Omay and Gatshe Gatshe TTLS along Lake Kariba were won by four ZANU (PF) candidates, four Patriotic Front and one UANC. Chiefs Mola, Negande, Nbira and Nsampakaruma are also on the council, which has been named Nyami Nyami after the river god. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Feb 81 p 1]

GERMAN DELEGATION--A group of West German observers from the opposition Christian Democratic Union yesterday had talks with the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, and the Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr S. Mubengegwi. Three of the 11-strong group are members of the Federal Parliament. They are Mr Matthias Wissmann, Mr Hans-Jurgen Prangenberg and Mr Ekkehard Fymer and the others are members of the youth organisation of the party. The delegation is on a fact-finding tour, learning about the country following independence, and leaves today after its five-day visit. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Feb 81 p 4]

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March 20, 1981